CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28554—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S

FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	38 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 12
O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
P.&O. MALWA	2270	500	C. F. Preston	10th Oct.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th "
P.&O. CATHAY	2283	500	A. Symons	24th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st "
P.&O. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
P.&O. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th "
P.&O. CLYDE	4186	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th "
P.&O. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th "
P.&O. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th "
P.&O. KHEDIVE	3503	600	L. H. Moule	16th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	23rd "

The steamers marked P. & O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	8th Oct.
ROSETTA	3411	700	G. Gadd	22nd "
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggia	19th "
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2270	500	C. F. Preston	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 18, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAV Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Oct., 1891.
S. S. D'Co. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Nov., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 250 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th Oct., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

	Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
NEW	IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '91.
	IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,400	550	13th Nov. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	500	24th Oct. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. October 1, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound; and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer.

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES., CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., B[illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 7th October, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 10th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 11th October, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 8th October, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd October 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE "MINNA CRAIG" WILL SAIL to MARSEILLES direct and has accommodation for 40 First-Class Passengers. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Rs. 400, including Ticket to London First-Class. For particulars apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	10th Oct.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 21st, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the election of berths.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, including Railway, Steamer, and Diligence, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

FLETCHER'S DISINFECTANTS.

CHEAP, Safe and Effective Disinfectants for household, farm and general use. Authorized by Her Majesty's Board of Trade. Manufactured by FLETCHER BROS. and Co., Grimsby, Contractors to H M's GOVT.

PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER.

12 and 20 oz. bottles at as. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle.
1 and 2 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-12 per gallon.

PINO-PHENOL POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 8-8 each. 15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 9 each.

Special Terms to Traders, Hospitals, and Municipalities.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

BRAND new English-made CARRIAGES, such as Victorias, Cee and underspring Victorias, half Cee spring Victorias, Canoe Landaus, and Mail Phaetons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses; also some second hand English-made light carriages.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted single, double, and four-in-hand Harnesses. Also best real MOCCA COFEE, in bags of 7 lbs each.

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

Blackwood, carved and teakwood French-polished FURNITURE of the lastest design.

Some Dinner and Dessert Sets, Glass Ware, Plated Ware and Silver Catch Works, &c.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

[illegible]YS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection [illegible]f LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH [illegible]T REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of [illegible]s other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-4; [illegible]e, Anna 1.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDIES.

THESE fine Brandies, from their very Superior Quality, have now taken rank in Public estimation with such well-known Brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

	CASH. Rs.	As.	CREDIT. Rs.	As.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen ...	65	0	73	0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy," per dozen...	40	0	44	8
This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-Labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate Aroma and the fine and full, yet soft and mellow, Flavour, which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac, fully Matured by age.				
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen	36	0	40	0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen.....	32	0	35	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,
BEACONSFIELDS,
GOLD MOHURS,
IMPERIALS,
LITTLE RANDOLPHS,
SIESTAS,
MAYOS,
SUMATRAS,
BORNEOS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

SPENCER AND CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS. FACTORY:—DINDIGUL.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

Made to Measure [illegible]te use.
Patterns, [illegible] Improved [illegible] on application.

[illegible]CO.,
[illegible]MBAY.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;

DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;

DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,

No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,

BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.

THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.

Importers of Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Nursery, and Sick-room Requisites of every Description.

LABORATORIES, SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS supplied at Wholesale Rates.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,

CHEMISTS, WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY:	POSTAL ADDRESS:	POONA:
Esplanade, Fort, and Cumballa Hill.	Head Office—Show Rooms and Dispensary, "VICTORIA HOUSE," BYCULLA.	"Temple House," Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!

TRADE MARK.

VALVOLINE

THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEACH BRANDY.

A CONSIGNMENT of this fine OLD LIQUEUR is just to hand.

	Cash.	Credit.
PRICE ..... Quarts	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 6 4
Do. ..... Pints	" 3 0	" 3 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY BRANDY.

MADE from selected Kent Morellas is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per Bottle	Rs. 3 6	3 14
" ½ "	" 2 0	2 4

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MILK PUNCH.

PREPARED FROM AN ORIGINAL RECIPE.

IT has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market.

Cash Rs. 25; Credit Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PIANOFORTE SHOW-ROOMS.

PERSONS in want of a really good new (or second-hand) PIANO are invited to call at the above.

PIANOFORTES exchanged,
PIANOFORTES for hire,
PIANOFORTES renovated,
PIANOFORTES tuned,

At No. 43, Esplanade Road, and No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S SUMMER SALINE,

A PLEASANT EFFERVESCING APERIENT SALT.

Invaluable in cases of Fever, Biliousness, Sick-Headache, Constipation and Impurities of the Blood.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

RESERVOIR PENS.

PENHOLDERS and INKSTANDS COMBINED. They are of a suitable size for the pocket and can be used with any Nib.

Each Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-12.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
CUMBALLA HILL & BYCULLA.

PLAYING CARDS.

SQUEEZERS, ROUND CORNERS, GILT EDGES.

Per Pack (in Box) Re. 1-12.
Cheaper Qualities, Re. 1-4 and Re. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
CUMBALLA HILL & BYCULLA.

KEMP'S TOILET POWDER.

A PURE Delicately Scented Powder for Nursery or Toilet use. Guaranteed Free from Mineral Constituents and Absolutely Harmless to the Most Delicate Skin.

Per small Tin Annas 10. Per large Tin, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SOLE LESSEE.....MR. GEO. C. MILN.
STAGE MANAGER.....MR. J. H. NUNN.

SHAKESPEARIAN WEEK !!!

The curtain will rise punctually at 9 P.M.

Increased success of
MR. GEO. C. MILN,
MR. GEO. C. MILN,
Supported by
MISS LOUISE JORDAN,
AND THE MILN DRAMATIC COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !
MONDAY, OCTOBER 5TH, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY.

Commencement of the Shakespearian Season ! ! !
THE SUBLIME TRAGEDY,
" HAMLET."
" HAMLET."

HAMLET.....MR. GEO. C. MILN.
OPHELIA.....MISS LOUISE JORDAN.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7TH,
" OUR BOYS."

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8TH AND 9TH,
" MERCHANT OF VENICE."

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10TH,
" CASTE."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

STUDENTS of the Various Colleges in Bombay will be admitted to the Shakespearian performances at the following Reduced Price :—
SECOND SEATS.....TWO RUPEES.
PIT.....ONE RUPEE.
BACK SEATS.....EIGHT ANNAS.
These Tickets can only be had from the office of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* press (by kind permission of Mr. Framjee Mehta). NONE WILL BE SOLD AT THE THEATRE.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to Pit and Back Seats only.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, MONDAY, 5TH OCTOBER, 1891.
SPECIAL PEOPLE'S NIGHT,
(8-30 to 11 P.M.).
FREE ADMISSION ! FREE ADMISSION ! !
LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
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A EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR is present at all Sessions.
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BLUE OR BLACK SERGE SUITS.

A. I and W supply from their fine New Stock almost every variety of Serge suitable for Gentlemen's Wear; thin, medium or heavy textures. Soft or rough surface.

MODERATE PRICES—GOOD STYLE.
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EVENING PARTIES, GARDEN FETES, SCHOOLS, INSTITUTIONS, &c., &c.

MR. ROBERT BRUCE, Illusionist, Ventriloquist, and Cabalistic Performer, begs to announce that he undertakes the entire management of every description of Public or Private entertainments, and every confidence may be placed in his providing performances, which amuse and gratify all who witness them. His Seances are given in such a manner, as to astonish, by the marvellous character of the development, and stimulate to thought by the mystic nature of the performance, which unique as an entertainment, has the attribute of yielding enjoyment to auditors of every age, equally delighting the young and old, the grave and the gay.
TERMS.—On application to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. where programmes can be seen. Early notice of the date of requirement should be given, engagements are booked according to priority, as only a limited number can be undertaken. In submitting programmes to Rajas, Noblemen, Gentry, and Clergy, who wish to provide a treat for their young friends, Mr. Bruce begs to state that entire satisfaction is guaranteed, having obtained that experience which time alone can give.
N. B.—Numerous testimonials can be shown if required.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.
SEASON 1890-91.

Albums (Photo. & Scrap).	Luncheon Baskets.
Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).	PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
Bath Tubs (Travellers', with Cover).	PIANOS, Lipp's, Square and Semi-Grand.
BENT WOOD FURNITURE.	Piano Insulators.
Canteen Baskets.	Piano Stools.
Carpets.	Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.	Roasting Jacks and Screens.
Cigar Cases and Holders.	Sheeting.
CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN, Th. Vafiadis).	Shikar Cloth.
Cigarettes (Own Manufacture).	Smokers' Requisites.
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COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.	Sponges, Bath and Toilette.
Counterpanes.	SPOTTED CABANAS.
Curtains (Door and Window).	TABLE LINEN.
D'Oyleys.	Table Covers, Fancy.
Eau de Stuttgart.	Teas, Kangra and Nilgiri.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	TOBACCOS.
Folding Furniture.	Toilette Table Covers.
Folding Tables (Iron).	Towels.
	Travellers' Requisites.
	Wanzer Cookers.
	Warming Stoves.
	Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
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HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
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PRICE.....Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
(HORNBY ROW.)
CAPTAIN HOBDAY'S
BURLESQUE OPERA COMPANY
FROM POONA.
FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY,
IN AID OF VARIOUS CHARITIES

ROBERT MACCAIRE,	MONDAY,	OCT. 5TH.
ROBERT MACCAIRE,	TUESDAY,	OCT. 6TH.
FAUST UP TO DATE,	THURSDAY,	OCT. 8TH.
FAUST UP TO DATE,	FRIDAY,	OCT. 9TH.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Reserved Seats.....Rs. 5.
Unreserved Seats.....Rs. 4.
Pit and Gallery.....Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Pit and Gallery.
Doors open 8-30 p.m. Performance to begin 9-30 p.m. sharp.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882 and of the NAIGAUM COTTON CLEANING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PURSUANT to the Judge's Order of reference made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Farran in the above matter and bearing date the eleventh day of October one thousand eight hundred and ninety, Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of and all other persons interested in the abovenamed Company that the examination of the second account of PESTONJEE ARDESHIR HORMASJEE WADIA, the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, lodged by him in the office of the Prothonotary of this Honourable Court on the tenth day of September one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, will be proceeded with before me at my office in the Court House on Monday, the Nineteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon and at any adjourned meetings that may be necessary without further notice.—Dated this 3rd day of October 1891.
CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

THE JADOWJEE RAGOWJEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 41, Waudby Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1891, at 4 p. m., for the following purposes :—
1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Statements of Accounts made up to 30th June 1891.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect a Director in place of the one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 6th to 14th October 1891, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board.
SOONDERDASS SHAMJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1891.

SOUTHALL'S
MOSQUITO CONES.
EACH BOX GIVES TWENTY-FOUR QUIET NIGHTS' REST.

A Cone burnt in the Room a few minutes before going to Bed will drive away and stupefy all kinds of MOSQUITOES, FLIES, BEETLES, and other annoying INSECTS.
Southall's MOSQUITO CONES, being composed entirely of harmless aromatic plants, give off an agreeable odour, which even the most delicate persons can tolerate.
Per Box, As. 12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 8th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases white shirtings.
[illegible] cloth.
5 bales g dhooties.
By order of Runchordas [illegible] and on account and at the risk of M[illegible] & Co.
4 cases White dhooties.
sail con.

AUCTION SALE OF FRAGRANT PERFUMERY, &c., BY THE WELL-KNOWN PRICE & CO.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, an Invoice of Fragrant perfumery, &c., by the well-known Price & Co., just landed ex-s. s. Chyebassa, the same consisting of hair oil, macassar oil, codliver oil, golden oil, marrow oil, pomade, lime and glycerine, bayrum tooth powder, tooth brushes, powder boxes, smelling salt, chemical food, sarsaparilla, caude cologne, lavendar water, and assorted perfumes in glass gilt bottles and vases.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, October 5, 1891.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE.
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
FIRE INCOME, 1890, £75,000 IN EXCESS OF 1889.
FUNDS NOW EXCEED 8 MILLIONS STERLING.
INSURANCES granted on favourable terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to
હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

HIGH CLASS TEAS
FROM R. MULL'S TEA ESTATE,
SHAHPORE-KANGRA VALLEY.

ORANGE PEKOE	Re. 1	2 per lb.
SUPERIOR BLEND	" 0	14 "
PEKOE	" 0	13 "
BROKEN PEKOE	" 0	12 "
BROKEN TEA	" 0	10 "
FAMILY MIXTURE	" 0	8 "

In 1 lb. Pkts & Chests of 5, & 10 lbs. each & upwards.
SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE ORDERS.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48, for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF GOVERNMENT BUNGALOWS, Nos. 110 & 111, AT FALKLAND ROAD.
Under instructions from Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee C. Murzban, C.E., C.I.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th October, 1891, at 3 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said Government bungalows, Nos. 110 and 111, situated at Falkland Road.
Also at 2 p.m., in the compound of the Motlibai Hospital a lot of cut trees.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHALUXMI, NEAR THE DHOBI GHAUT.
On FRIDAY, the 9th October, 1891, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Mr. Mark Wadia, the executor of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardeshir Wadia, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Jan Mahomed Rahim, the following property, viz :—
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuages, tenements, and buildings erected on the same, situate near the Dhobi Ghaut, near Mahaluxmi, in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four kathee (one hundred and ninety-eight square yards) or thereabouts, bounded on the north by Hynes Cross Road, on the south by the property of Haroon Mahomed, Fazendar, and on the east by the property of Rahim Ebrahim Jamallanee, and on the west by the property of Pestonjee Cowasjee Kapadia, and registered by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 48 (29) and street Nos. 48 A, A.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors, Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, October 5th, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY AND WHITE PIECE-GOODS.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Mathooradas Goculdas—
About 12 bales 34 in. 6 yds grey sarries.
" 6 " grey dhooties of various sizes.
" 3 cases 39 in. 10 yds, white sarries.
On account and risk of Mr. Gella Damodher—
About 17 bales 39 in. grey dhoties of various sizes.
" 6 " 45 in. mull dhooties.
On account of the concerned—
15 cases white mulls of various sizes.
4 " white jacconets of various sizes.

BONA FIDE SALE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 7th October, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a firstrate mahogany cottage-piano, by Soundy & Co (nearly new), Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table lamps, firstrate oil paintings and pictures, pigeons and pigeon houses, collection of choice and rare plants, &c, the property of G PLINSTON, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a firstrate mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Rose & Co., a handsome strong-built dog-cart, by Stephens, a handsome strong dark-brown Arab-horse, 4 years old, a set of brown English single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of Lieut T. MOSS.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.
1. D. B. C. F. breach loading 12 bore gun in case, by "Colts."
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, October 5th, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY [illegible] SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th October, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods and the following :—
1 gentleman's and 1 military saddle.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Jaichund Ruttonjee—
113 } —1872—1 case Ralliar cloth.
} —1875—1 case flannels.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Nency Dewjee—
1982 } —461—1 case woollen satins.
} —3988-90—3 cases muslins.
By order of Messrs. Mooljee Feroz Jamshed and Co. and on account and at the risk of Jeewanjee Hussonbhoy—
10 cases Ex. s. s. Ebro. Kreimer's confectionary.
By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the Chairman Ramchand, consisting of cup-board, tables, chairs, couches, screens, bed-stead, carpets, looking glasses, pictures, hanging globe lamps, brass and copper utensils, silk, woolen and cotton clothes, gold rings, necklace, buttons, studs and solitaires, coins, &c.
Also one Open-face watch with gold Albert chain, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. ARDASEER B. BAHADOORJI and 3 Pieces gun implements, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. W. S. LINDSAY.
AT 2 P. M,
1 grey waler marc, about 8 years, 14-3½, age 8 years, believed sound.
1 light serviceable victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 strong serviceable brougham.
1 office shigram in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SWEDISH CHARCOAL IRON AND NAILRODS.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th October, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
1,000 bundles Swedish charcoal iron, 3-4" by 1-16", 7-8" by 1-16," and 1" by 1-10," weighing 50 tons.
1,420 bundles Swedish nailrods, 5-16" by 3-16", 3-8" by 3-15," and 7-16" and 3-15 rugs, about 40 tons.
In lot to suit purchasers.

SUPERIOR CARPETS FOR SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th October, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned :—
A consignment of superior carpets of various sizes and of different Persian Patterns.
These will be sold singly to suit all buyers and on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
By order of Mr. Mansunker Vujeshunker, and on account and at the risk of Sha Nathooram Ponjiram and his partners—
13457
NPNS 195-99—5 bales grey shirtings.
NP
By order of Desai Mansunker Girjashunker, and on account and at the risk of Sha Nathooram Poonjiram—
13380
NPNS } 380-81—2 bales grey shirtings.
NP
13,290 131, 133-5 } 5 bales grey shirtings.
NP 138 }
13364 582-85, 603—5 bales "
NP 586-89, 604—5 " "
562-65—4 " "
567-69—3 " "
13707 642-43— 2 " "
NP
13607 571-76, 590-95 } 18 " "
NP 605-10 }
521—1 "

On SATURDAY, the 10th October, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway Stables, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, China and Japanese table ornaments, pictures, &c., the property of P. S. SAYTH, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF BEST CHINA CLAY.
On TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms,—
25 tons best China clay, guaranteed free from all defects.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, October 5th, 1891.

NEWSPAPERS
FROM
ENGLAND.

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and all PERIODICAL Publications despatched from England with punctuality, at LOWEST RATES, for Prepaid Subscriptions.
Price Lists may be obtained from
Messrs. KING, KING & CO., Bombay;
KING, HAMILTON & CO., Calcutta;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, AND 45, PALL MALL,
LONDON.

SHIRTS FOR DRESS, SHIRTS.

QUALITY C, HALF DOZEN.....Rs. 21. } CASH OR V.P.P.
QUALITY D, HALF DOZEN.....Rs. 18. }

EXTRA FINE LINEN FRONTS AND CUFFS.

FIT, COMFORT, AND SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS POST FREE.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
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CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
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LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
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JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
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GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
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C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gazteiu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, &c.—From Robertson, Elder & Co., Leith.
TOBACCOS, &c.—From Rose and Cameron, Edinburgh.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FREE.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED, FOR THE PUNJAB CLUB,
AN experienced BACHELOR STEWARD, from 1st November. Terms Rs. 100 per month and Free Quarters. Apply up to 25th October, enclosing copies of Testimonials, to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Punjab Club, Lahore.

FOR SALE.

THE
RAILWAY SERVICE PRESS, LD.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)
OFFERS ARE INVITED FOR
THE PURCHASE OF THE
STOCK, BLOCK, PLANT, AND GOOD-WILL
OF THE
RAILWAY SERVICE PRESS (LD.)
(IN LIQUIDATION)
AS A GOING CONCERN.
THIS PRESS PUBLISHES THE
"MORNING POST."
(A WIDELY CIRCULATED DAILY PAPER)
AND THE
N.-W. P. ADVERTISER,
(AN EXCELLENT LOCAL ADVERTISING PAPER),
AND HAS A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ORNAMENTAL AND OTHER TYPE SUITABLE FOR
JOB WORK.
THE PROPERTY IS VALUED AT
Rs. 1,02,000.
Offers to be made in writing addressed to THE LIQUIDATOR, RAILWAY SERVICE PRESS, Limited, (*in liquidation*), up to noon of the 15th October, 1891, and the highest offer to be subject to the approval of the Court before acceptance. Failing the receipt of an approved offer, the property will be put up to Public Auct on on the 31st October, 1891.
P. J. O'HANLON,
Liquidator.
Allahabad, 16th September, 1891.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
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Including Postage.
Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
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IN USE 100 YEARS,
THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.
SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently
SKIN DISEASES. recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
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DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.
SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula
SKIN DISEASES. Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of
SKIN DISEASES. the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin
SKIN DISEASES. disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the
SKIN DISEASES. hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times
SKIN DISEASES. without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
Sold at [illegible] and 11s. and
[illegible] Proprietors,
Bridg[illegible]

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPTAL—£800.000.
RESERVE FUND—£300,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.
LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.*, and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed theron when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.
Transfer for shorter periods on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Mail Full Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.
THE ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 6 P.M.
T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

WE hereby give notice that we have THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICE from No. 6, Apollo Street, to No. 18, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
HILL, SON, & GRENAN.
Bombay, 1st October, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Manager and Actuary's Circulars, dated May 1891, addressed to the Share-holders and Policy-holders of the Company, issued with the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders and Policy-holders of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October, 1891, at 1-30 P.M.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Oriental Life Office, Bombay, 30th September 1891.

NOTICE.
B.-G. J.-P. RAILWAY.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief for SUPPLY of (2,000) Two thousand tons of fresh SCREENED CARDIFF (Powell's Duffryn) and (300) three hundred tons Davison's West Hartley Coal to be taken into country craft from alongside vessels in Bombay Harbour and delivered into wagons at Bhavnagar Bunder. Tenders, which must be accompanied by an earnest fee of Rs. 200 (in currency notes or Government papers), will be received at Ghadechi up to 10th October, 1891, and should be superscribed "Tender for Coal." Supply to commence by end of October and be completed by end of December. Forms of tender can be had on application to
THE STOREKEEPER,
B.-G. J.-P. Railway, Ghadechi, Kathiawar.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
MESSRS. PISTIS and PELEKANOS, of Cairo, Manufacturers of the best Egyptian Cigarettes; with a Branch in Calcutta established since 1869: WILL OPEN a BRANCH in BOMB

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	967½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	995
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct	132½
Charter Bank of India, Char, Mercantile	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	42½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr.ct.	£53÷
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	1 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 3,000 / 750	20 / 5	20 / 5	10 / 1½	270 / 205
Back Bay Baths	500	5	5	1	5
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	12	107½xd
Bandy Bros	3,622	200	188	1	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	10	All.	Nil	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	875xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,825
Do. New Issue	500	375	62	33½	970
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	87
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	85	50	6 pr. ct	63½
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37	240
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1	155
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	1	10 pr. ct	13
John Robert & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. c	91
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	177	26	320xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Mahurance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	1pr. ct	51
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	110
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	500	12 pr. ct	15
Oriental Loan	5,000	200	200	8 pr. ct	1
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. c	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	2	42
Prince of Wales Firebrk.	250	8,000	1,000	N dv	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	dv	45
Soundy & Co.	1,500	100	100	..	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	60
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	982½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	90x1
Telephone Co.	9,250	2	2	5	18
Western India Flour	...	...	...	..	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	45
Albert (Kurracheo)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	35
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	117½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,42.
English Press and Manfg.	180	250	...	Rs. 20	182½
Fort	515	8,500	8,500	50	90
French	300	500	all	20	545
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	600	30	410x1
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	500
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	72½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	155
Mofussil	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	250
New Beral	1,000	500	250	12½	200
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs 12½	105½
Prince of Wales	600	50	50	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	50
Sassoon	300	500	500	..	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	200	1,000	1,000	25	1,30
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	230
Volkart	...	1,000	..	Rs. 80	945

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Last half-yearly.		
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90		1,401
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15		535
Anglo-Indian	9,316	100	100	4		89
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	875	500	all	9 pr. ct		511
Bombay United	950	1,000	1,000	25		660
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20		420
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...		550
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30		600
Central India	3,750	500	500	35		1,225
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.		575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		980
Connaught Mills	800	500	2	10 pr. ct		640
Cotton Yarn & Mfg	1,000	700	700	15		510
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25		430
Coral Mills Co., Ld	5,000	100	100	30		110
Dawlat Mills	1,440	500	500	Rs. 30		455
Dharamsey Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50		825xd
Empress	2,100	500	250	10 pr. ct		605
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 33		830
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.		90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		1,04½
Hongkong and Shanghai	700	500	2	10 pr. ct		600
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25		600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		720
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8		360
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		960
James Greaves	1,100	500	2	10 pr. ct		645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	50	Nil.		340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,000	250	250	12½		225
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30		775
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2		600xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30		625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.		530
Khatao Mac						
Kunjee	1,000	1,00	1,00	40		660
[illegible]	3,500	100	10	15 pr. ct		190
[illegible] fg	415	1,000	1,000	25		700
[illegible]						
	1,000	1,000	1,000	30		1015
	350	1,000	1,00	10		2,000xd
	600	1,000	1,00	Nil.		415
		50	50	pr. c		500 nom
			1,00	all	Rs. 7	1,265
		25	25	8		112½
		00	1,00	7		1,700
			10	7 pr. c		105
			100	Nil.		par.
			1,00	Nil.		475
			1,00	Rs. 35		680
			82	Rs. 1		395
			1,00	Rs. 5		1,145
			1,000	Rs. 40		735
			1,000	Rs. 50		1,060xd
			1,00	25		1,40
			1,00	50		1,330xd
			1,00	Nil.		480
			50	Nil.		100 nom
			250	12		272½xd
			250	Nil.		240
			1,00	30		475
			500	Rs. 20		450
			1,000	Nil.		70
			1,00	20		360xd
			1,000	Rs. 40		720
			1,000	..		700

COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly	
				guar.	
			all	5 p.c.	2,400
			18	... do.	42

BULLION, &c.

	Rs.	22-10
	„	22-5 nom.
	„	21-14 „
	„	22 „
ouch	„	22-7
	„	14-1-6
	„	14-0-3
	„	106-14
	„	107
	„	100

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Polo Tournament—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Golconda Team, 4-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
The Presidency Mills, 2 p.m.
New Pachora Manufacturing Company, 4 p.m.
Bombay National Manufacturing Company, 4 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Bombay Swimming Club.
Gaiety Theatre, "Hamlet," 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, "Robert Macaire," 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Erwad Sheriarji's Sermon to the Parsis. Framjee Cawasji Institute, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 3rd:—Sirsa (s), from Calcutta; Kapurthala (s), Karachi; Electra (s), Aden; and King Arthur (s), Busreh. Yesterday:—H. M. S. Pigeon, from Zanzibar; and Peshawur (s), London, &c.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 3rd:—Assam (s), for Aden; Algoma (s), Hull Pachumba (s), and Aston Hall (s), Karachi; Alboin (s), Elephant Point; and Nevasa (s), Rangoon, &c. Yesterday:—Kilwa (s), for Persian Gulf; and Nawab (s), Calcutta, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kaveri entered the dock on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Algoma left the dock on Saturday.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—There will be a Dance at the Club House on Monday the 12th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Muscat and Bushire direct per extra s. s. Lawrence will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. to-day.

THE RAJA OF CHARKLIWADI.—The Raja of Charkliwadi arrived in Bombay on Friday last, with 47 followers, and is now residing in a bungalow at Chowpati

MOVEMENTS OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—His Highness the Chief of Ichal-Karanji, who has been staying in Poona, has proceeded to Ichal-Karanji. His Highness the Chief of Rogal has returned to Kolhapur from Dharwar whither he had proceeded at the beginning of the rains.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Saturday by Dr. Blaney, the coroner, touching the death of Purshotam Waman, a customs clerk working for Messrs. [illegible] and Co. The deceased, who was 45 years, [illegible] laid up in the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital and [illegible] discharged on Saturday, he threw himself into [illegible]. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BATHING FATALITY.—An inquest was held on Saturday by Dr. Blaney, the coroner, touching the death of Abdool Rahim Goolamhoosein, aged 22 years. The deceased was bathing in the Baboola Tank on Saturday, when he got out of his depth and was drowned. An alarm was raised when the police came and brought out the body of the deceased. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SERMON BY ERWAD SHERIARJI.—Under the auspices of the Rahnumaya Mazdiasnana Sabha Erwad Sheriarji Dadabhoy Bharucha will deliver a Sermon to the Parsis on "Peace and Harmony" in the Framji Cawasji Institute this evening at 5-30. p.m. Sacred hymns, specially composed for the occasion, will be sung to the accompaniment of instrumental music. Parsi ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.

THE PORBANDAR PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—In the suit filed by contractor Hemchand Dharsi in the Court of the Judicial Assistant, to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, against the Porbandar State for the recovery of Rs. 10,000 for law expenses undergone by him, an order for Rs. 2,000 has been passed in his favour. The contractor will have to pay some Rs. 600 as fee of the arbitrators appointed by the Court to adjudicate the matter in dispute.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening commencing at 6 p.m.:—

March.....Mandalay.....C. Franklin.
Overture...Medlia.....Cherubini.
Aria.....Lucca de Lammermoor.....Donizetti.
Selection..Reminiscences of Sullivan...Winterbottom.
Valse.....Iris.....Bucalossi.
Galop....Wonnetrunken.....C. Faust.

GAIETY THEATRE.—Mr. Miln will this evening make his first appearance in Bombay in Shakespearean drama, and from all that has been written about his performance of Hamlet, a masterful rendering of the [illegible] Miss Louise Jordan as Ophelia, and as no Shakespearean plays have been attempted in Bombay for many years, Mr. Miln deserves encouragement. Learning that Shakespeare's works is a favourite study in the colleges and schools of Bombay, Mr. Miln, has for the benefit of native students, made a considerable reduction in the prices of admission, as will be seen from advertisement.

THE HYDERABAD JEWEL ROBBERY.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgar, of the firm of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate and applied for a postponement of the Hyderabad Jewel Robbery Case on the ground that the first and second accused were ill and unable to attend the court. In support of his application Mr. Hormusjee produced two medical certificates. He also said that he was quite ready to go on with the case if the Magistrate permitted him to do so without requiring the presence of his clients in the court. The magistrate said that he could not see his way to dispense with the presence of the accused, as they had been arrested under a warrant. Mr. Jardine, barrister-at-law, who appeared for the prosecution, after reading the certificate said that it appeared the first accused was only suffering from mental anxiety and sleeplessness, and as he was only convalescent and not sick, there was no necessity for dispensing with his presence altogether at the future hearings. The magistrate allowed the case to be postponed for a fortnight.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

ABOUT sixty members of both Companies of the above corps assembled at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, the volunteering season having reopened, on Saturday. About 5 o'clock both Companies were drawn up two deep in the compound and were put through the Manual and Firing Exercises. After this fours were formed, and the Companies were marched out, returning to Head-Quarters an hour later, and being then dismissed.

The end of last season saw the No. 2 Company of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery in its infancy. Now it numbers over fifty men, and during the past few months the members were drilled every morning and evening at gun drill and have now made themselves thoroughly efficient. Last Saturday the members of No. 2 were drilled with No. 1. They have been formed into two subdivisions and have been served out with brown-leather accoutrements, which make them distinguishable from No. 1, which is supplied with Buff accoutrements. A. 10" R. M. L. gun has been supplied by Government for drill purposes, and it has been mounted in the compound, so that the members of both Companies may make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the drill, it being understood that the working of these guns on the forts of Bombay is to be done by the Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING, 1891.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA has presented a cup, value Rs. 100, to be given to the winner of the 1 Mile Walking Race—event No. 6 in the first day's sports.

The cup which is called "The Gaekwar Cup," will become the absolute property of the winner, and has been presented by His Highness with the object of "encouraging walking as an Amateur Sport in this country."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE King's Dragoon Guards from Muttra arrived at Deolali at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, *en route* for England, and will leave the Depot. The married people on (Monday) this evening and the others to-morrow evening, for embarkation on the Euphrates. The playing of the regimental band as the men marched from the troop siding to their tents was the first military music heard in camp this trooping season.

THE Drafts for the several Cavalry Corps ex-Euphrates left the Deolali Depot on Saturday afternoon, *en route* to join their respective Corps up-country. They have had a longer stay than usual at the Depot owing it is said, to the G. I. P. Railway Company not having the necessary accommodation for their travelling before the arrival of the King's Dragoon Guards.

IT is reported that the Government of India has sanctioned the Deolali Cantonment being used as a sanitarium, and it will be placed on the footing of a sanitarium from the 1st of April next, any expenditure in the meanwhile being charged to the ordinary grant.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A "SESSION OF SURPRISES."

PERHAPS no Criminal Sessions in the past, says the *Last Gaftar*, can boast of such downright denial and failure of justice as the Sessions that ended last week. But the strangest surprise of all surprises in the last Criminal Sessions is the acquittal and total discharge of Dorabji Dhunjibhoy Shroff, Assistant Manager of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, who was arraigned before a common jury on the charges of criminal breach of trust, misappropriation and embezzlement of a sum of money, which was a mine of wealth, even to the company itself. The surprise is general in all classes of the community and it is this time most keenly felt and most indignantly expressed by our English contemporaries. Indeed the morning dailies, and especially the *Gazette*, have been refreshingly severe and trenchant in the remarks against the gross and palpable unsoundess of the jury's verdict. We welcome the unanimity with which the press and the public, European as well as native, have condemned the deplorable result of the case, whereby, after the safe of one of the largest monitary establishments in the city had been emptied one fine morning of its valuable contents amounting nearly to three lakhs, the man who confessed having emptied it and who had, by turns, thought of "committing suicide," of "pleading guilty before the jury" and finally of "quietly making good the loss" to a large extent is allowed by the jury to go scotfree as a man of honour and integrity. Besides, finding itself pilfered of its half a lakh of cash and more than two lakhs worth of Government paper, the Oriental Assurance Company has lost what pecuniary compensation was offered by the accused, in the vain hope of meting out sufficient punishment to the man in charge of the key, and who, as the officer alone responsible for the safe custody of the money, had confessed his "dishonesty" and made "a clean breast of his guilt." The company's faith, and, we may add, the faith of the public generally, in the soundness of justice as administered by a jury has received a rude shock; for whatever may be the merits of the case the jury has, it matters not whether rightly or wrongly, let loose on society a man condemned by his own mouth as an offender against society. No wonder then that this case, together with two similar cases decided in Calcutta, has caused a panic in the heads of mercantile establishments, conducting large financial transactions through their assistants, and some are reported to have sharply warned their subordinates of their intention to take the law into their own hands, since the law, in effect, has denied justice in the grossest and most flagrant cases of heavy defalcations. It devolves on the Chamber of Commerce also to see to the amendment of law and the proper administration of the law from its present state of frightful insecurity bordering on anarchy and chaos. It is not quite correct, we think, to attribute Shroff's acquittal wholely to the state of the Law. We deny that "the glorious uncertainty of the law" has had much to do with the result of this case at least. Doubts were indeed suggested, as to whether a charge of criminal breach of trust could be sustained when the exact dates for the committal of the alleged offence could not be ascertained; and decisions were not wanting in the blue bag of the brilliant and versatile lawyer, who defended the accused, supporting the contention, of which he cited authorities chapter and verse, laying great stress on the last two decisions of the Bengal High Court. But Mr. Justice Bayley rose equal to the occasion; and although in his summing up he charged the jury to give to the prisoner the benefit of their doubt, if they entertained any doubt on the law's capricious crotchets, the learned judge in explaining that law, made its state so clear to them as to leave no doubt in their minds if they had only wished their minds to be quite clear. The Hon. Mr. Bayley who was very nearly of opinion that a judge's ruling in Calcutta was not binding on the High Court here, distinctly refused to direct the jury as Mr. Jardine, in the interests of the defence, had asked him to do, and as the judge in Calcutta had done to the jury before him. His lordship said that "the rulings of the Calcutta Courts did not affect those of the Bombay High Court" and with regard to the particular legal objection raised against conviction Mr. Justice Bayley read to the jury a decision by Chief Justice Cockburn and three other judges which was to the effect "that an aggregate of offences could be proved even if the date was not accurately fixed." Nothing could be clearer than the law his lordship thus laid down. His summing up, on the whole, was fair and impartial; and although it was not so severe in tone as was expected from a judge of his sterner ethics, it certainly was not in favour of the accused, notwithstanding the somewhat unusual incident of praising at the end of the summing-up the pleas urged by the counsel for the defence, which [illegible] by a lenient jury into a hint favourable to the accused. We feel justified in saying therefore, that Shroff's acquittal is not due to any quibbling in legal technicalities. The jury have neither followed the judge's exposition of the law as made in his summing-up nor does the verdict seem to be in conformity with the weight of the evidence recorded before them, materially supported as it was by the written confessions of the accused which he had himself volunteered. Indeed Shroff's letters formed the most important exhibits in the case against him; and the judge surely did not direct the jury to set them aside. They were, however, most surprisingly set aside by the jury as they set aside both the voluminous evidence and the careful summing up; and a verdict was returned by a majority in defiance of all that was told them as their duty and contrary to the expectations of all but the accused and his friends. It is said that they were cocksure of an acquittal for reasons which we cannot divine, and that their expectations are simply fulfilled by the verdict. It is alarming enough to think what mischief a jury obstinately perverse, though honest and conscientious, might not do to public interests, and we agree with the *Gazette* that it is high time now to take away important functions of law from the hands of jurymen who show themselves unfit for the trust reposed in them. This remark has no particular application to Shroff's case. We go further than our contemporary and apply it generally to all jurors, common or special, who have misconducted themselves so recently in more important cases tried by them than the one against Shroff.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks:—The Criminal Sessions just over has been remarkable as much for the vagaries of the presiding judge, the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, as for the absurd verdicts of the special and common juries which were empanelled to try a batch of murder cases and a case of extensive defalcation. We may say at once that no class of the community has the slightest sympathy with Dorabji Dhunjibhoy Shroff, late Assistant Manager of the Oriental Life Assurance Company. The press, English and Vernacular alike, has severely, but most justly, criticised the astonishing verdict of the jury, in the face of the tolerably fair summing-up of the judge. Be it noted that the jury was a common one when the prosecution might have very fairly and reasonably demanded a special jury. That was an unpardonable initial mistake. Even if the prosecution, for some occult and not quite intelligable reason, refrained from asking for such a jury, we cannot free the judge from the reproach of having failed to exercise his indubitable authority and discretion in directing in a case of this character the empanelment of a special jury. Secondly, it is most exraordinary that though the prosecution had full four months before them to collect all material evidence to sustain a robust conviction, they should have allowed the interval to be frittered away in inanities. Surely, the company could not have been ignorant of the collapse of the Chartered Bank case at Calcutta. Common sense must have forewarned them that the legal quibbles which helped to acquit the accused in that case would be naturally used by the defence. And if they did take careful notice of those quibbles, especially the salient one, how is it that during the four months that they had time to prepare the case, they should have failed to collect evidence even on a single item of defalcation on a certain date? Did they care to employ a qualified expert? For, we are sure, that such an expert would have enabled them to discover the date, connect with it a particular item of embezzlement and drive conviction of the guilt straight at the door of the accused, despite the fact of the books of accounts being in that discreditable state they were proved to be by the defence in the course of this trial. Altogether, we cannot help remarking that the case as was submitted to the jury reflected no credit whatever on the prosecution. The lawyers engaged could have only proceeded on the materials of evidence put before them. So that it is clear that directors and the management are much to be blamed for that extreme carelessness and neglect of their Company's own and public interests. This neglect alone has allowed so scandalous a miscarriage of justice. Thus the judge, the jury, and the prosecution between them have all contributed their fair share of the deplorable want of discretion and judgment in bringing about the escape of the accused with the skin of his teeth. Public morality is shocked. It is not to be wondered at if there is a [illegible]rnation among bankers and merch[illegible] The inevitable fiduciary relations [illegible]etween themselves and those who [illegible]necessarily undergo a radical ch[illegible] state of benevolent suspicion [illegible] now prevail—a factor which will [illegible]nducive to the cultiva[illegible]tion of that healthy morality in the mercantile community which is the very basis of its credit. Evidently, if the law is in such an uncertain state that it could easily tempt persons in the way of temptation to rob with impunity those who entrust them with their property, the sooner the law is altered the better.

The *Gujerati* observes:—It has been justly remarked by a contemporary that the present Criminal Session of the High Court has been fruiful in surprises. . . . Now we have one more instance of a shameful failure of justice which suggests a question similar to that proposed by Pilate—what is justice? A complete logical definition of the term has not yet been successfully attempted, but the people of India had given a definition which, though not very respectful to the judges who dispense justice throughout the country, appropriately signifies the popular connotation of the term as paraphrased in the suggestive collocation of the words "*Kodat* and *Sodat*." Freely translated it means that proceedings in a court of law are a pure game of chance, but the force and beauty of the original alliteration are missed in the English rendering. The truth of this popular saying is strikingly exemplified in the discharge of D. D. Shroff, the assistant manager of the Oriental Life Assurance Company. The discharge of the prisoner must be pronounced to be a scandalous miscarriage of justice in face of the abject and complete confession made by the accused. No doubt with regard to the first two counts of the indictment, the evidence of the prosecution broke down to a considerable extent, but with regard to the third charge of embezzling Government securities worth Rs. 2,45,000, Shroff's telegram and confession are as convincing a piece of evidence of the commission of an offence as it is possible to advance. It is a little surprising that the prosecution did not insist upon having a special jury to try a case involving very complicated matters of account and it is also a pity that the first two charges should have been brought without verifying the items only to discredit the whole system of management and book-keeping. We do not know what considerations weighed with the jury in coming to a verdict which, on the face of it, was perverse, and it is still more difficult to understand why the learned judge should have accepted it, when justice demanded a retrial. Shroff passed for an honest man in whom everybody had complete confidence and it is strange that the jury alone should have disbelieved him when he confessed his guilt in a most unreserved manner. Though this was a reflection on the character of Shroff the Righteous, he is not likely to be sorry for it, as it has led to his discharge. There is one regrettable incident in connection with Shroff's discharge which we cannot pass over here. Shroff's friends could have reserved their vociferous congratulations till he left the dock and the court premises and it was simply disgraceful that they should have clapped hands in irrepressible glee, when the man had already confessed his own guilt.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.

THE *Last Gaftar*, in commenting upon the report that Mr. Chitty is to be confirmed in the Acting Chief Justiceship on Mr. Hart's retirement at the end of his leave, asks whether the office of Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes is, and if so, should be, exclusively reserved for English barristers, however junior they may be, to other abler and more experienced native members of the profession? The law prescribes the Chief Judge should be a barrister, but are there no barristers already in the Government service, and are none of them capable by reason of long service and tried capacity to undertake the duties of the Chief Judges? Again, there are many in the ranks of the judicial service who, though not dinner barristers, are as old and distinguished pleaders and graduates conspicuous for their knowledge of law, and it would be a great hardship to stop their deserved promotion for the technical difficulty of their not being barristers passed in England. It is impossible to say that with a wide field of hcoice Government is not able to find such an officer. If they are not to be found in the Bombay Small Cause Court itself there are a hundred others in other courts. The plan of the Goverument here is to secure its officers young and to train them carefully to their duties. They do not take them from the Bar and foist them into positions which are not only responsible but are meant to be the prizes to which the service may aspire. It is the consciousness of this which encourages the service, for there is always the chance of a prize. The service has a right to it, and if Government does not concede that right it acts unrighteously and in a way, which, among private persons, would be called by a very ugly name. If the law allows this injustice let the law be amended. At any rate, the question deserves a full and fair discussion; and Mr. Chitty's acting appointment creates a suitable occasion for it. The Bombay Presidency Association had only lately raised these objections with great ability; but they were considered to be too late, as the acting appointment which was then objected to was not only made but had run out its course. Now that an appointment on these objectionable lines is again made acting for a period of nine months, with the prospect of its being made permanent thereafter, the Presidency Association have ample opportunity to agitate again till the objections are removed to the satisfaction of the public. We would recommend the matter to the notice of the Presidency Association.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BAYLEY.)

For dismissal of petition.

2891—In person—Fedally Abdoolally vs Fatmaboo widow—Ardasir, H and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

467-89—M H Khan—Moorza H Khan and others vs Govordhundas Permanandas and others—Little S F and N.

409-90—In person—Mir Yakoobali Mir Mahabe Ali vs Sha Mohuudas Vulubhdas—In person.

69-90—Khunderao—Tricumdas Mooljee vs. Rutubai

571-90—M H Khan for Pauper—Mariambai and another vs Esmail Hassonjee and others—Tyabjee and D and in person.

579-90—M H Khan for Tauper—Mariambai and another vs Esmail Hassonjee and others—Tyabjee and D and In person.

21-91—Payne G and S—Edwin White vs Francis E Maitland and another.

538-90—Tyabjee and D—Ramdas Lachini Narayen vs. Harwandas Chajumal and others—Macfarlane E and H.

39-91—Tyabjee and D—Sadashiv Ranchandra Vaidya vs Ludha Raghowjee—Manshuklal D and J.

263-90—Tyabjee and D—Kessondas Sookdeo vs Ladjee Kutchra and others—Thakoredas D and C.

539-90—Little S F and N—Charles A Beyts and another vs Hamdas Kesswejee and others—Chitnis M and M.

738-90—Roughton and B—Pittamber Jusraj vs Bhugwanjee Heerjee and others—Little S F and N.

671-90—Roughton and B—Pittamber Jusraj vs Shri Vithleshjee Maharaj and others—Little S F and N.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE TELANG.)

For investigation of pauperism.

73-91—J C Cama—Buchoo Nuthoo vs Cassum Bhica.

74-91—In Person—Esther alias Abigail vs Nashon Sampson Sankar—Conroy and B.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

493-89—Little, S F and N—C A Turner vs Bai Labai—Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

353-88—Craigie L and O—Kessowjee Damodher vs Waggu Korejee and another—Little S F and N—Part heard.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

20-87—Tyabjee and D—Kashilall Mithalall vs Madhowrao Bhashkerjee and others—J C Cama.

139-90—Payne, G and S—T D Charlesworth and others vs Jafferbhoy Ludhabhoy Chuttoo—Thakurdas, D and C.

Postponed Long Causes.

58-91—Roughton and B—Memon Mahomed Oosman vs Memon Cassim Ally—Macfarlane, E and H.

876-89—Roughton and B—Koolsumbibee vs Ahmed Mahomed and another—C B and Co and M E and H.

112-91—Tyabjee and D—Joshi Hurry Ruttonsey vs Tookaram Rowjee and others—In person—Chalk, W and S.

256-91—Munseokhlall, D and J—Luckmivahoo vs Runchordass Harridass and others—Ardaseer, H and D.

In the matter of the Trustee's and mortgagee Act 28 of 1866 and in the matter of the Indenture of settlement dated 25th April 1871, and made between Bai Heerabai and others and Jamsetjee Hormusjee Porter and another.

M N Sakalatwalla—Jamsetjee Hormusjee Porter and another—Petitioner.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FARRAN)

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X. of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Lalljee Cursonjee and another—A V Frere for Government.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

456-91—Payne, G and S—Munji Kanji and others vs Megji Purshotum and others—Part heard.

724-90—Tyebjee and B—Esthebhai vs David Ebrahim Avunker and others—Conroy and B—Part heard.

102-91—Tyebji and D for pauper—Luxmibai vs Balsett Narayen—R Skipsey.

80-91—Shamrao P for pauper—Munshi Khoja Mahomed Meherdin vs Bibanbee—Payne, G and S.

445-90—Conroy and B Premjee Lukhmidas and another vs Dewcorebai—Bhaishanker and K.

149-91—M H Khan—Purbhajee Sayanna vs Shew Lingoo Sayanna and others—in person.

9-90—In person—Ramkisondas Nandu vs Sir Charles S Forbes and others—Conroy and B.

131-91—Balkrishna V N K—Pallonjee Pestonjee Shroff vs Keshavrao Madhavrao and another—Chalk, W and S.

476-89—Conroy and B—Goverdhandas Walljee vs Vithuldas Ramdass and another—Tyebjee and D.

99-91—Craigie L and O—W D Ryrie and others vs Bai Heerabai—Chalk W and S

THE attempt to wreck a train on the South Indian Railway is a most serious affair. Mail trains may be looted, and it is too much to hope that drivers, guards, and passengers can escape death and serious injuries for ever. Trichinopoly District and the Pudukota territory swarm with a dangerous criminal class known in Tamil as Kuller. These people are a standing menace, and levy blackmail, which is paid them by all householders in these parts. This [illegible] a civilised Goverment. T[illegible]n the Madras establishmen[illegible] Trichinopoly.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Alboin, 649 tons, Captain H Johnstone, sailed on Saturday last for Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE Hall Line s s Aston Hall, 2,254 tons, Captain S Fowler, sailed on Saturday night for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Eastern Telegraph Co's s s Electra, 656 tons, Captain H L Smith, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden, with a cargo of cable and stores.

THE B. I S N Co's s s Nevasa, 1,931 tons, Captain J B Macfadyen, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon and Moulmein via Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain John Carson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirsa, 1,691 tons, Captain A M Rait, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons,

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

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THE RAINS having set in we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of well-seasoned BALLS now on hand.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 3.

ALTHOUGH Reuters financial telegram from London under yesterday's date made Consols unchanged at 94⅞, the increasing dearness of money was indicated by a further advance of ¼ per cent. in the market rates of discount, say to 3⅛ on short London Bills, and 3¾ per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. About £200,000 more in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England, making £825,000 taken since the beginning of the week; and it is stated that a quarter of a million was was withdrawn on Thursday and was intended for Egypt. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 106½. The price of Bar Silver remained at 45d. per oz., and Rupee Securities were unaltered at £75½ for Fours, and £74⅜ for 4½ for cents; but in New York, the metal was ⅝ cent lower, at 97½ cents, with demand Exchange on London unchanged at 483½. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 799,000 ounces of Silver at 97·50 to 97·60 cents. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 4 13-16d. Paris quotations were unaltered, both for Rentes and Exchange on London.

The only changed advised to-day in London financial quotations is a decline of ¼ per cent. in four per cent. Government Paper, at £75 the other denomination being unaltered. Silver in New York has again declined ⅛ cent. to 97½, with Exchange still unaltered.

General Produce was without further change yesterday. The total quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 1,630,000 quarters, thus showing no change from the previous Friday's estimate.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening, Surats firm; and Arrivals quiet; the total sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 600 East Indian Spot prices were unaltered, all round; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in the nearer positions and 1-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 13-16d. for October deliveries, and 4 61-64d. for February-March. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales. This afternoon, the market closed quiet for spot and arrival American Cotton, but firm for Surats, the sales having been 8,000 bales, including 300 East Indian. Spot prices are still unaltered, but more than yesterday's advanced in American Arrivals has been lost, quotation being 1-16d. lower in all positions. The day's Imports are 11,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was firm yesterday at enhanced rates, the quotations wired by Reuter showing anadvance of 1⅛d. in 7lbs, and 45 in. 9lbs. Shirtings; of 1d. in 8¼lbs. Shirtings; of ⅛d. in 54in. 11lbs. Shirtings, 39in. Jacconets, 45in. Mulls, 3 and 5¼lbs. Modapallams; and of ⅛d. per lb. in 40s. Mule Twist. To-day the market has been strong.

The week's Sales of Cotton in Liverpool have been greater, by 19,000 bales, than in the week preceding, at 66,000 bales of which 6,000 were (Surats), the amount forwarded to consumers having been 1,000 bales less, at 58,000 bales. The Imports show an increase of 9,000 bales at 38,000 bales. The total stock, compared with last week's corrected figures, had increased by 146,000 bales; and was yesterday greater, by 184,000 bales than at this time last year, and 304,000 bales heavier than in 1889 at the same time. The stock of Surats had decreased during the week by 4,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 82,000 bales. The total visible supply had become greater by 150,000 bales, while of Surats there were 24,000 bales less in sight; and the figures which we give below for three years to date, show an increase this year in the total Supply of 540,000 bales compared with 1890, and of 800,000 bales as against 1889; but in the case of East Indian Cotton a falling off 149,000 bales is shown, compared with last year, the figures for 1889 being the same as those for this year. In prices, an advance of ⅛d. in ready, and 1-32 to 1-16 in arrival Americans had been established since the previous Friday; yesterday's quotation for Spot-Americans having been 8d. higher than last year's at the same time, and 1 9-16d. above that ruling in 1889.

In New York, 8 11-16 cents was still the price of ready Mid. Uplands yesterday, but January Futures were 8·86 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 29,000 bales making the weeks total materially less than in both the two preceding years; while the total arrivals to date show a decrease of 93,000 bales as against last year's for the same period, and an increase compared with those for the year before of 20,000 bales. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 916,000 bales compared with 624,000 bales visible a week ago. To-day, a decline of 1-16 cwt in spot Cotton is advised, at 8⅛ cents, white Futures for January, have further receded 6 points, to 8·86 cents. The Receipts are 40,000 bales, going against the same figures last year, and 41,000 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Week's receipts	228,000	249,000	245,000
" exports to U. Kingdom ..	65,000	99,000	82,000
" " Continent	38,000	66,000	92,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	737,000	830,000	717,000
" exports to U. K. do. ..	179,000	308,000	221,000
" " to Continent do ..	76,000	124,000	155,000
" stock in the Ports	616,000	326,000	296,000

The total Visible Supply of cotton for all Europe on 2nd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	1,970,000	1,440,110	1,170,340
" Surats	289,000	417,600	269,910
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	667,000	482,970	363,670
" London	14,000	26,000	22,300
American afloat	100,000	165,000	120,000
East Indian "	10,000	15,000	14,000
Total ...	791,000	688,970	519,970
Price of Mid-Americans	4⅛d.	5⅞d.	6 7-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3⅜d.	4⅛d.	4 13-16d.
Difference	1d.	1⅞d.	1⅜d.

LOCALLY, a moderate business has been done in the staple to-day, exporters having bought 1,000 bales of Compta Ginned, at Rs. 170; while the Mills have taken 1,200 bales, consisting of 700 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 170: 300 Dharwar, at Rs. 169; and 200 Khundwa, at Rs. 161 per candy; the tone of the market having been steady, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT has also been taken to a moderate extent for export in a firm market, and in the bases if previous rates.

SEEDS have been generally neglected by shippers and only a small business has transpired; but prices for all descriptions are quoted as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	182 bales.
Wheat	15,910 cwts.
Linseed	901 "
Rapeseed	851 "
Groundnuts	1,022 "

FREIGHTS are unchanged for propt shipment, but steadier forward. Business has been done for April-May shipment to Dunkirk, Antwerp, Hall, and Liverpool at 22s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiter tendency at yesterday's closing rates and a little Bank Demand was taken up for the mail at 1s. 5-132d. which, however, disappeared later. Credits have been quoted at 1s. 5⅛d. for November delivery 1s. 5 9-32d. for December, and 1s. 55-16d. for January, February, ready rates quotations being as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 31-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-32d. "
Do. Credits do.	1s. 5 7-32d. "
Francs do.	1·81⅛d "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull and declining, and rates for Fours receded 5-16d. from yesterday's final quotations, say to 105 15-16 for cash, and 105 11-16 for the next Settlement, while for the November account, 105⅝. was named. Before the close, however, a rather better feeling set in, and prices left off 1-16 per cent. higher than the above quotations.

SHARES have been quiet, but generally steady at our last quotations, the only changes which we have to note this evening being an advance of Rs. 10 in Luckmidas and of Rs. 5 in Manocokjee Mill Shares; and of Rs. 5 in New Berar, and of Rs. 2½ on Mofussil Press Scrip.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BANKS—September 30, at Beechlands, Pollibetta, South Coorg, the wife of Charles Banks, M B, C M, D. Ph., Medical Officer, South Coorg, Medical Fund, of a son.
GRANGER—September 28, at Allahabad, the wife of Robert H Granger, Superintendent of Post Offices, of a daughter.
MOSSE—September 16, at Mhow, Central India, the wife of Surgeon-Captain Charles G D Mosse, Medical Staff, of a daughter.
SKINNER—October 1, at Fort William, the wife of Colonel G J Skinner, D S O, Commanding 3rd Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.
STODDARD—September 25, at Dugshai, the wife of A E Stoddard, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LONGSON—FOX—September 30, at the Free Church of Scotland, by the Rev Mr Peattie, Edwin R Longson, Government Telegraph Master, to Miss Emily Fox, youngest daughter of the late Apothecary G R Fox.
WEBSTER—HELLYER—September 26, at the Wesleyan Church, Royapettah, Madras, by the Rev J Cooling, B.A., the Rev E Webster, M.A., Negapatam, to Alice, daughter of Mr T W Hellyer, Dublin.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1891.

THE new political programme adopted by the National Liberal Federation is expansive, though it falls short of what may prove to be a question of capital importance. Still, as it stands, it will furnish Ministerial and Opposition speakers in the continual campaign with abundance of material. It is more radical than Mr. Gladstone, it would seem, is inclined to approve: for while it includes the reform of the House of Lords he counsels the postponement of proposals for the amendment of the constitution of that body. He is doubtless still of the opinion to which he gave expression at a meeting on Blackheath in 1872, that inasmuch as "every Englishman has a sneaking kindness for a Lord" it would be wise to think twice and three times before undertaking to mend or end the Upper House. The payment of members of Parliament—one of the two "points" of the People's Charter of fifty years ago, which have not been placed on the Statute Book—is now adopted by the new Liberalism. As a necessary corollary of this innovation would come the payment of electoral expenses out of the rates. The cost of a general election, even as reduced by recent legislation, is considerably over a million sterling, the money being found by the great party organisations, and by the candidates, upon whom it is a heavy tax. It has been found increasingly difficult to induce men to face the expense of contested elections, or even to consent to seek re-election. A considerable number of members on both sides of the House have decided not to stand at the next general election, partly on account of the expense, &c. which is the less easy to bear in view of the vast increase of the wear and tear of Parliamentary life owing to the yearly augmenting volume of the public business to be got through. Whether the remedy for this state of things will be found in the payment of members by the State, and the throwing of electoral charges on the local rates, is a problem which can only be solved experimentally. Payment of members is the rule with all assemblies save only the Mother of Parliaments which receives the unbought service of those whom the electors honour with a confidence hard to win, and more difficult to keep. The change, if effected, may to a certain extent facilitate an extension of labour representation in Parliament, but it will do a great deal more; it will disestablish the classes and fill the House of Commons with representatives of the new couches sociales amongst whom will probably be found General Booth and a good many of his staff. The moral reforms spoken of are of course the establishment of the District councils which were provdied for in the first draft of the County Councils Bill. One of the purposes for which this extension of the principle of local Government is desired is to provide the machinery for giving effect to the tentative measures already passed for providing the agricultural labourer with Mr. Jesse Collings' long-promised "three acres and a cow." It would perhaps be unfair to regard this proposal as a bid for the agricultural vote; but that aspect of the demand for rural reforms will not escape the attention of those who first proposed the creation of District Councils. The inclusion of local option in the scheme of desirable reforms will not excite any surprise. To the licensed victuallers, it will be a stone of offence, but the not less influential temperance body will be proportionately rejoiced. Future Chancellors of the Exchequer may possibly rue the day when local option closes the public house, where the working man has been wont to "toast the natural prosperity" and "drink the country out of a deficit." The Federation declares for the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland a measure for which opinion in that country is supposed to be ripe. It seems at this distance to be very doubtful policy to press a question which must greatly divide many of the constituencies in that country, and for that reason has been hitherto always allowed to rest in abeyance. The Federation declined to consider a resolution in favour of the Eight Hours' Bill, Mr. Gladstone urging the greatest caution before adopting the principle of compulsory limitation of the hours of labour. This was a slap in the face for the Congress of working men which, sitting at Newcastle three weeks ago, voted for a bill establishing the eight hours for all trades that did not by a majority decline to limit the hours of labour.

OF far greater present interest than the elaboration of a fighting programme by the Federation, is Mr. Gladstone's invitation to Lord Salisbury to settle the question of the occupation of Egypt and not to leave it to his successors. That Mr. Gladstone desires the question to be settled by fixing a period for the withdrawal of the three thousand men now in Egypt, is evident from his expression of opinion that the occupation of that country is a source of weakness. This view is, we believe, shared by Lord Hartington, who holds that it would be as impossible for Great Britain to hold aloof from European complications if Egypt is occupied by British troops, as it would be were a British garrison to occupy Belgium. Quite recently Mr. Gladstone placed on record his approval of Lord Salisbury's Foreign policy. It cannot be supposed then that in expressing his hope that the present Foreign Minister will not bequeath the Egyptian question to his successors, that he is actuated by a controversial purpose, or desires to embarrass the Government. The effect of his declaration is to have Lord Salisbury perfectly free either to settle the question now, or to leave it for others to deal with. Lord Salisbury has never committed himself to any declaration which limits his freedom of action. He has soothed Turkish susceptibilities by stating in the House of Lords that Great Britain was bound by the pledges of successive Governments to regard the occupation of Egypt as a temporary measure, which would end when Egypt was secure from external and internal dangers. In replying to the request of Rustem Pasha to reopen the negociations with a view to fixing a period for the evacuation of Egypt, Lord Salisbury did not decline to consider the proposal, but asked that the matter should be deferred until the Ministers, who were then dispersed for the holidays, should re-assemble. The postponement thus suggested is supposed, rightly or wrongly, to have given umbrage at Constantinople, and to have paved the way for the concession to Russia in regard to the passage of the Dardanelles by the vessels of the volunteer fleet. The value of this concession was much exaggerated, for after all it was only the official recognition of a long standing practice. The *Times* took occasion to say that the advent of a Russian fleet in the Mediterranean would furnish a strong motive for England to "sit tight" in Egypt. This declaration cannot be regarded as in any way indicative of Lord Salisbury's opinion, or of the policy of the Government. Within a fortnight of the publication of the article recommending that England should sit tight in Egypt because of the supposed increase of dangers in the Eastern Mediterranean, the *Times* has stated that in case of war, Great Britain must close the Suez Canal, which would then be of no use for military or naval purposes. As the chief reason advanced for holding Egypt *coute que coute*, is that by such a course the Canal can be kept open in time of war, the second pronouncement of the *Times* annuls the first. The question is, in truth, full of difficulties, and there is ample room for difference of opinion. Chinese Gordon drew up a memorandum, which was published five years ago in the *Times*, in which he set forth his reasons for urging the Government to close the Suez Canal in time of war. He contended that our ships in the Mediterranean would be useless to us, and advised the Government in case of war to withdraw the fleet, the eastern Mediterranean abandoning Cyprus and Malta, and concentrating the Naval force hitherto kept in the Mediterranean at Gibraltar, so as to bar the Straits to the French Toulon fleet, and prevent its joining the French fleet in the Channel. General Gordon was of opinion that the Cape route suffices for the maintenance of communications with India and Australia. In this view the *Times* now concurs. Sir Charles Dilke, who has given much consideration to these problems, states in his book *Problems of Greater Britain* that our occupation of Egypt always reminds him of the French occupation of Rome, which came to an end two days after the outbreak of a great war. In a recent lecture he expressed his doubts as to whether the present Government could deal with the question, and hinted very plainly that the Liberals when they came to deal with it could probably decide to bring the occupation to a close, but not immediately. On the other hand Sir Samuel Baker urges that the evacuation of Egypt should be deferred for fifty years, so as to give time for the reoccupation of the Soudan, and the construction of great engineering works for the barrage of the Atbara and of the Nile above the cataracts, and thus extend the area of cultivation over vast regions which are now desert. So many men, so many minds. Lord Salisbury may be excused if he declines to accept Mr Gladstone's invitation to settle the question of the occupation of Egypt before the next general election.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Native Opinion* calls attention to the working of the Salt Act at one of the ports in the Ratnagiri district. It is stated that the salt traders at Chiplonè and Khed, two towns situated at the head of the two branches of the Dabhol creek, at a distance of about 12 miles from each other, are not treated on the same footing in respect to the examination and weighment of salt. Vessels importing salt for Chiplone, on arrival at Anjunwel, where the Custom House is situated, were entered and allowed to proceed up the creek, to Chiplone, where the salt was weighed and examined by the clerk stationed there; on the other hand those vessels which carried salt for Khed were emptied at Anjunwel in transit for examination and weighment. They were then re-loaded and permitted to pass on to Khed, where, it should be noted, there is a clerk retained for supervision. In order to put a stop to this invidious distinction, it was arranged to examine all salt vessels at Dabhol, and about a year ago the Custom House at Anjunwel was removed, and rebuilt at the former place; a wooden pier was also constructed there, altogether at a cost of about Rs. 15,000. Experience has, however, shown that salt vessels cannot approach the pier except at high-tides, and the officers at Dabhol being under the circumstances unable to examine all consignments without causing delay, the old individious practice of examination of salt for Chiplone and Khed is again reverted to. The salt traders at Khed being put to serious inconvenience, expense, and vexation, have, we are informed, brought the matter to the notice of the local authorities; but they are still suffering from this anomalous ruling. It is stated that each bag of salt is weighed at the salt pans, and the vessels conveying them are brought to the appointed preventive stations, where the bags are examined under the percentage system, and vessels permitted to proceed to their destination. If the percentage system of examination at the preventive stations is considered a sufficient check it is inexplicable why every bag of salt should be required to be examined the third time at the place of importation since under the existing precautionary arrangements the chances for smuggling during the voyage are very remote. The delay, vexation, and expense arising from these repeated examinations cause great hardship, and it seems reasonable that the percentage system of examination in force at the preventive stations should be directed to be followed at the place of importation.

MR. BADEN POWELL, in his recent lecture on village communities, spoke with keen appreciation of the interest and value of the "Selections from the Records" in the Survey and Settlement Department which some of the Indian Administrations publish from time to time. To any one interested in that most important of all Indian questions, the condition of the people question, many of these papers must be of great value, though their usefulness will not be completely realized until they have been collected, and some attempt at broad generalization has been made with them. The most recently issued of them relates to the Bhusawal Taluka of the Khandeish Collectorate. It would be something worse than a blunder to draw too broad a conclusion from the prosperity returns of a single taluka, but this report may very fairly be put in in arrest of judgment when we are invited to condemn British administration for leading things from bad to worse, and for conspiring—such is the wild charge that is now and again made—to bring about the ruin of an industrious peasantry. Let us take the salient facts as they are stated. The number of Government villages in the Taluka is 237, and it was originally settled at various dates, ranging from 1854 to 1865. At the date of the original settlement it had a population of a little under sixty-five thousand; the population has increased in the interval by over forty per cent. This is a rate fully equivalent to the rate of increase which was revealed for all India by the last census, and which has been looked upon as dangerously near to being in advance of the food-supplying capacity of the country. However, in the Bhusawal Taluka there is no danger of that. The population has increased by 40·7 per cent. in the past thirty years or thereabouts, but it has not outstripped the resources of the neighbourhood. For instance, the people are better housed—the better class of houses has increased by 89 per cent. —agricultural cattle have increased in almost exact ratio with the increase in the population; carts have almost doubled in number—a sign of increase in commercial traffic which cannot be mistaken—and the number of wells has increased by nearly twenty-nine per cent. All these are tokens of prosperity which will not be underestimated. The prices of land and of leases point to the same fact. In a hundred cases of sales the prices realized were equivalent to more than seventeen times the assessment. Moreover the Deputy Superintendent of the Survey, Mr. Turnbull, says that the standard of comfort amongst the people has advanced. "The greater part of the population seems well off, with an abundance of household furniture and utensils, ornaments and good clothes for the women, and presents a general appearance of having fully participated in the benefits that the railway and more developed trade have spread over the district." All this, it may be said, is the Survey officer's view of the matter and the Survey Officer usually sees things at their best. But the Collector of the district, the Commissioner of the Division, and the Survey Commissioner also, have their say upon the matter, and finally Government decide upon it, so that there is no want of checks and safe-guards against overassessments. In the present case these have been carefully applied, and not without result. Mr. Turnbull, considering that the prosperity of the Taluka fully warranted it, proposed first that it should be subjected to a uniform maximum dry crop rate; that this should be Rs. 3-4, that being the highest rate that could be imposed under the Government regulations restricting the increase of assessment at a revision settlement to 33 per cent.; and that a special additional assessment of four annas should be levied on lands in and near the three railway stations of Bhusawul, Varangaon, and Naigaon, in consideration of the advantages they derive from their proximity to the railway. To this latter proposal the Collector, Mr. Loch, raised sundry objections which have weighed with the Government. No special rate, therefore, is to be levied upon land near the three railway stations. Again, Mr. Ozanne, the Survey Commissioner, laid before Government reasons for exempting the Edalabad group of villages from the Rs 3-4 maximum, and here again the original proposals of the Survey Officer have been departed from. Instead of a uniform maximum of Rs. 3-4, the Edalabad villages will be subjected to a maximum of Rs. 3; but for the rest of the taluka Government have sanctioned a rate of Rs. 3-4. Taking the taluka as a whole the new rates will show an increase of Rs. 77,837, or 31·6 per cent over the former assessment. It will strike most people who read these papers that the prosperity of the Taluka is beyond dispute, that the interests of the cultivators have been subjected to adequate and impartial criticism, and that the new assessment is one that the taluka, which has profited enormously from its exceptional railway facilities, can easily bear.

A NATIVE paper distinguished itself a few weeks ago by pretending that the Rajabai Tower case would have ended differently from what it did if the victims had been Europeans instead of Parsees. Another remarked yesterday that the English papers of Bombay have indignantly denounced the failure of justice in Shroff's case "since happily no European is involved." This is a mendacious perversion of the facts, but there is no need to say more concerning it than that, as everyone knows, the two English papers of Bombay were the first to depl

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN COMMAND.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

There is no truth in the report that the Duke of Connaught succeeds Sir Frederick Roberts in command of the troops in India.

THE NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VIEWS.

An elaborate programme has been adopted by the National Liberal Federation including measures for the payment of Members of Parliament, rural reforms, local option, disestablishment of the Church in Scotland, and reform of the House of Lords. A resolution on the Eight Hours question was excluded.

Mr. Gladstone, addressing the meeting yesterday, said he was convinced that a Liberal victory was approaching. The British occupation of Egypt was a cause of weakness, and he would rejoice if Lord Salisbury, before the overthrow of the Government, would settle the question. But the Government would probably bequeath it to their successors. He thought it better to defer amending the constitution of the House of Lords, and advised a great effort being made by the Liberal party, to extend the labour representation in the House of Commons. Parliament, he said, must charge its electoral expenses to the Rates. In conclusion he urged the Liberals to exercise great caution before adopting a compulsory limitation of the hours of labour.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.

The United States Treasury purchased to-day 799,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 97·50 to 97·60.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC ROUTE.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The War Office has requested the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to furnish estimates for the conveyance of troops from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific.

THE FREEDOM OF NEWCASTLE CONFERRED ON MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone who has been attending the National Liberal Federation at Newcastle was yesterday presented with the freedom of that town. In the course of his speech, returning thanks for the honour he urged the necessity of the country adhering to Free Trade. Mr. Gladstone has returned to Hawarden.

THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

The following additional awards have been made by the Committee of the Oriental Congress :—Shanghai,—Mr. Edkins, Certificate of Honour, Mr. Kingsville, Certificate of Merit. Japan,—Mr. Isaboi, Honour Medal and Certificate, Mr. Daigors Goh, Certificate of Honour.

ASSAULT ON FRENCH PILGRIMS.

ROME, Oct. 3.

A number of French pilgrims whilst visiting the Pantheon on Friday last were accused of insulting the tomb of Victor Emmanuel. A riot ensued and the pilgrims were assailed by a large crowd which afterwards paraded the streets of the city for several hours hooting the pilgrims at their hotels and the *French Embassy*.

PARIS, Oct. 3.

The Government has requested the Bishops of France to cease going with pilgrims to Rome.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL BOULANGER.

The funeral of General Boulanger took place to-day and was of a most imposing character. Countless wreaths were sent by the friends and admirers of the deceased. Large crowds assembled to witness the procession. Some scuffles occurred amongst the people and many arrests were made. M. Rochefort was hooted by the crowd.

FATAL RIVER ACCIDENT AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

A melancholy accident occurred on the river shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning. An hour or so previously a committee of naval volunteers assembled on board the Government steamer Guide to make necessary arrangements for a cruise, which it was proposed as many of the members as could join should make in her to the vicinity of Shotts Island and Chandbally during the ensuing "poojah" holidays. Having settled certain details the party embarked on board the steam launch Enchantress, which was ot bring them ashore. The launch had scarcely cast off from the Guide when a cry was raised that one of those returning ashore had fallen overboard, and it was quickly ascertained that Mr. Henderson was the gentleman missing. Although known to be an expert swimmer, Mr. Henderson seems to have been unable to make any effort to save himself, for he sank immediately and never rose to the surface from the moment he disappeared. It is possible that a strong undercurrent may have carried him under the steamer or under the launch, and that the propeller of the latter struck him. The accident was due to a sudden lurch which the launch gave. Mr. Henderson was sitting at the time on the gangway rail. It is thought he must have overbalanced himself and fallen into the river. The deceased was Assistant Harbour Master of this port, and was held in much esteem by his superior officers. He was the sole survivor of the officers and crew of the illfated British merchant ship which was wrecked off the Sandheads in the great cyclone of 1886. He leaves a wife and two young children.

ACCIDENT AT THE CALCUTTA RACES.

Yesterday's Race Meeting was a great success, marred only by an accident which threatens to be fatal. In the Selling Stakes the jockey Beasley, who was riding a well-known buck-jumper, was thrown, the horse kicking him as he fell. When picked up he was unconscious with a deep cut across the head. He was promptly conveyed to the General Hospital near by, but till a late hour last night he had not recovered consciousness.

THE SIND DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 4.

The case of defamation against the *Sind Gazette* terminated to-day in a verdict of acquittal of the editor, Colonel Cory, the printer and Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Pochajee, director of the *Sind Gazette* Company, of both the charges. The Sessions Judge, Mr. Hosking, held that the alleged transfer of the Municipal contract by Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw to one Dewjee Veerjee was fictitious and that no libel had been published in the letter complained of.

THE NIZAM AND THE "IMPERIAL" DIAMOND.

HIS HIGHNESS ON THE RIGHT OF A PRINCE TO GIVE EVIDENCE OF FACTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 3.

The following letter has been addressed by His Highness the Nizam to the Minister, and has been issued as a *Gazette Extraordinary* this morning:—

"Your Excellency,—I have been informed and also received some memorials asking me to believe that some of my subjects take exception to the Commission issued to take down my evidence in the diamond case. It is said that the idea of a reigning Prince giving evidence in a judicial matter is distasteful to the people, as being derogatory to his dignity as a ruler and foreign to the usage of the country.

This expression of opinion seems to me on consideration to be traceable to several sources: First and foremost it emanates from men actuated entirely by a feeling of loyalty and devotion to the person of their ruler, so characteristic of the people of Hyderabad; but it is to be feared that in the case of some it is due to a desire to create in my mind a distrust of the faithful officials who have been acting for me in this matter and to bring discredit on the administration and possibly in the case of a few individuals to a design to get rid of the Commission and thus defeat the prosecution.

I am fully satisfied that the great majority of those who have any feelings on the subject belong to the first class, and I am pleased to think that I hold such a high place in the affections of my people. It is the pride and privilege of a ruler to be loved by his subjects.

For the rest it is only necessary to say that every step taken by my officials in this matter has been taken with my knowledge and approval, and that it is my pleasure that the law should take its course whatever the result may prove to be.

The feeling expressed by the first mentioned class however gives me concern and I shall therefore be pleased if your Excellency will cause this letter to be published in the *Jareeda* in order to remove the misapprehension under which they seem to be labouring. The fact in brief is that Mr. Jacob came to me highly recommended, and I was led to place in him greater trust than he deserved. The result was that he acted in such a manner that it became necessary to take criminal proceedings against him. Assuming that this could have been done in one of the Courts here, it was nevertheless found more expedient to institute proceedings at Calcutta, with the result that the diamond was at once recovered, together with a considerable sum of money from Mr. Jacob and placed in deposit, and Mr. Jacob himself was arrested and only enlarged on bail pending trial.

As for the Commission it is not perhaps generally known to the people of Hyderabad that it has been issued at the request of my own lawyers, a request preferred with my knowledge and approval. It was the opinion of the best legal authorities engaged on my behalf that my evidence was absolutely necessary in order to complete the case. The same necessity would have arisen had the case been tried in Hyderabad since my own courts are not now what they were at one time, being presided over by able and conscientious judges who would never have decided the case in the absence of my evidence.

It has been remarked that written questions might have been sent to me, to which I might have replied in writing. Such a course, however, could only suggest itself to one ignorant of law and procedure, for putting aside British law and saying nothing of my own earnest desire that Mr. Jacob, whatever cause of complaint I may have against him, should have a fair trial and the fullest opportunity of defending himself. It will be found that Mahomedan jurists themselves in such cases refuse to admit against either party, evidence obtained in writing in reply to a written question or set of questions, without the parties concerned being given an opportunity of cross-examining the witness. It is true that the Courts at Hyderabad were accustomed in the old days to accept such replies or even a simple letter from either party as evidence. But this lamentable state of things was due to the fact that the Government of the day was weak and therefore unable to support the Administration against the influence of the nobles and other powerful men, and the Judges, however able and well inclined, were not in a position to maintain their independence. It can easily be imagined under these circumstances how much the rulers of the day had to answer for, and I feel perfectly assured that when my subjects are made aware of these reasons they will not for a moment consent that their present ruler should lay himself open to the same animadversion in this world or incur a similar responsibility in the next.

It may be said, however, that it was worthwhile risking the loss caused by Mr. Jacob's conduct in order to save myself from the supposed indignity of giving evidence, but a little reflection will show that such a course would, in the first place, have amounted to holding out a promise to other persons to act as Mr. Jacob has done; and, secondly, the people of Hyderabad would have been confirmed in an erroneous estimate of the dignity of their sovereign equally foreign to the faith of a true Mussulman and his most cherished traditions. The holy *Koran* clearly and emphatically declares that witnesses shall not excuse themselves when they are called and the proudest and most powerful Mussalman prince must bow to the precedent of Ali. When he a Khalif of the time and Prince of the Faithful appeared as a litigant before one of his own courts of justice, and of Hassan and Hussain, the grandsons of the Prophet, when they appeared before the same court as witnesses, I, whom the grace of God has made a ruler of over twelve millions of men, dare not place myself above the nearest and dearest relations of our Prophet, whose veriest slave and bondsman it would be my glory and my pride to be.

As for the usage of the world and the custom sanctioned by other princes and rulers, it is only necessary to refer to His Imperial Highness the Prince of Wales who appeared in person more than once before some of the English Courts to give evidence.

In conclusion, I wish my well-beloved subjects of all classes and ranks, nobles, jagirdars, soldiers, and people in general whom I look upon as my children, to understand clearly and once for all that whatever may have been the usage of former times and whatever privileges any other ruling prince or sovereign may choose to set up for himself, I do not wish to claim any privilege higher than what has been granted to me by God and his Prophet, and I hope and pray that God may give me strength to abide by this resolve to the last day of my life. Yours sincerely,

(Sd). MIR MAHBOOB ALI KHAN.

To His Excellency the Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur, K. C. I. E., Prime Minister—27th Safar 1309—2nd October 1891.

THE CAVALRY CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 3.

The Cavalry Camp-of-Exercise has been settled now, and will assemble at Aligarh on November 21, and break up on December 19, at Meerut.

THE MUSHKAF RAILWAY.

Ninety lakhs of rupees will probably be allotted to the Mushkaf valley railway, turning the Bolan next year. The total outlay will be one hundred and seventy lakhs. It will take two years to complete the project.

THE MANIPUR EXPEDITION.

In a despatch which has just reached India the Secretary of State fully recognises the ability with which the military operations were carried out in Manipur and eulogises the behaviour of the troops.

CAPTAIN LOCH.

The appointment of Captain Loch, Third Gurkhas, to the command of the Surma valley police battalion, has been made definite.

THE MANIPUR ROAD.

During the ensuing cold weather the first Madras Pioneers and two companies Madras Sappers and Miners will be employed on the Nichuguard-Manipur road. From Lumding to Nichuguard a metre gauge line will be laid with the view to opening a railway.

A NEW RAILWAY PROJECT.

Sanction to a survey of the Tapti valley has been given. The projected line would run from Surat through Nandurbar to Julgaon on the G. I. P. system. A branch would be thrown off from Nandurbar through Dhulia to Manmad junction.

THE RELIEF SEASON.

During the ensuing relief season No. 11 Company, Western Division Royal Artillery, will proceed to Aden. Three Garrison Batteries will then be located in Aden.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERALSHIP OF FORTIFICATIONS.

In the case of Major Broadbent succeeding Major Hildebrand, as Deputy Director for Fortifications, it is likely Colonel Maitland may be appointed junior Deputy Secretary Military Department and a vacancy will be created in the Assistant Secretaryship. Colonel Toker, Senior Deputy Secretary, may possibly proceed on furlough in February to England.

THE GAYA DISTURBANCES.

The leaders of the Musalmans and Hindus at Gaya held a *jalsa* on Wednesday night, in token of the reconciliation between the two parties. Thousands of people of both religions assembled, the whole town being invited. All mixed amicably together, watching the *nautches* and other amusements provided for them. The whole affair was carried out very successfully, order and good humour reigning throughout the large mass of people collected.

FRONTIER OPERATIONS.

The Commissariat Department at Rawalpindi has received very peremptory and extensive orders to purchase a large number of camels, stores, &c. The Commissariat contractor from Peshawar has been ordered to come down and personally receive purchasing orders. Colonel Patch, Commissary General, and Colonel Ronaldson, Controller, proceed to Simla in a couple of days.

ATTEMPTED RAID ON MILITARY STORES.

From the Bedfordshire Regiment stores an attempt has been made to steal rifles and arms by five Pathans, but being noticed by the guard, after the usual challenge, they were fired at. One was killed on the spot and another wounded severely. The others running away, the police took charge of the dead and wounded.

THE MAHUWA RELIEF FUND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHUWA, Oct. 3.

Shetts Manjeebhai Nathoobhai Pedhiwalla, Muljeebhai and Talakchand Maneckchand Pedhiwala Ishwarlal, distributed satisfactorily the fund which was established in Bombay for the sufferers by the Mahuwa floods, at a general meeting at Bhagwan Jiwabhai's bungalow.

THE GUJARAT PARSEE MUTUAL DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Oct. 4.

A large influential meeting of the intending subscribers to the Gujarat Parsee Mutual Death Benefit Fund was held at Shith Tamna's Dharamshala, Nanpura, on Sunday evening to inaugurate that Fund, Khan Bahadur Darashaw Dossabhai, City Magistrate, presiding. Telegrams and letters of sympathy were received from the out stations of Naosari, Broach, Bulsar, and representatives attending.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Oct. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Oct. 2.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin, left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 4.

French mail steamer Yangtse from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed Steady. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera..... 3⅞.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7 lbs Shirtings 4-10¼

8¼ „ „ 6

40's Mulis Twist 0-8¾

Exchange on India 30 days' sight 1s. 4 13-16.

2½ per cent. Consols for account... 94⅛

3 per cent. French Rentes 95¾

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 75½

4½ per cent. „ 74⅜

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 106½

Bar Silver 45

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

LI[illegible] WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

To[illegible] Cotton ..... 66,000 bales.

[illegible] ..... 6,000 „

[illegible]otton ..... 38,000 „

[illegible] ..... 5,000 „

[illegible] ..... 667,000 „

„ [illegible] ..... 82,000 „

„ S[illegible] ..... 14,000 „

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 18TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peshawur, Captain W. A. Wheler, with the overland mails of the 18th September, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday evening. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Causley	Mr H Bucknell
Mr and Mrs English	Col Covie
Mr F W Bedford	Mrs Robertson
Mr C Bassler	Mrs Woodward
Mr and Mrs Williams	Mrs Hopkinson
Mr and Mrs Poke and 2 sons	Mr R Cadell
Mrs T Reynolds	Mr Brown
Mr A J Brooks	Mr and Mrs Van Tassel
Mr Chas Palmer	Mr R A Ahmed
Capt and Mrs Davidson	Mr Bouchier
Rev C H Pelly	Mrs Lovett
Miss Grove	Mr Aldworth
Mrs P Connell and 2 children	Mr and Mrs Arundell
Mr John Murray	Mr and Miss Pelly
Mr Burgess	Mr E D Ilchell
Mr E Smalley	Mr Cartwright
Mr C Crighton	Mr Harold King

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Tremearne	Major H R Drummond
Mr Sanderson	Mr Humfries
Mr and Mrs Denny	Mr Luffmann
Mr Schurr	Sir H T Harrison
Surg and Mrs Hendley	Mr W A Harrison
Mr J A Buckley	Mr J W Grant
Mr J Shrigley	Col G Erskine
The Kanwar of Rajpipla	Col Dale
Dr Patel	Dr Eliz Bailey
Prince C Victor	Surgeon Porter
Mr and Mrs Winmill	Mrs Chute
Miss Brindley	Mr A J Huddlestan
Miss Lake	Mr Calnan
Mr C Chitty	Mr Osmers
Mr Macdonald	Revd W Boggs
Dr A Cameron	Mrs Goldsten
Mr C Pogson	Dr and Mrs Hackett
Capt E R Reade	Mr W O Horne
Mr E Galbraith	Mr J Thomson
Mr J R Wilson	Mr J A Thomson
Mr King	Major Greenway
Mr Handley	Col Shepherd
Col Stoddard	Capt Deane
Mr Laske	Mr Chalayer
Capt Lowry	

FROM ISMAILIA.

Baron Von Recurni and friend — Capt Goodwyn

FROM ADEN.

One N C Officer, R A — Gunner L Richards, R A
And two Gunners, R A

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

THE COURT.

The Queen remains at Balmoral.

The Prince of Wales was present on Monday at the marriage of the Earl of Dudley with Miss Rachel Gurney, adopted daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Bedford which took place at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street.

The Duchess of Fife and Prince George of Wales have arrived at Mar Lodge from Copenhagen.

GENERAL.

Dr. Maclagan was formally enthroned as Archbishop of York on Tuesday in York Minister, in the presence of a large assemblage of the clergy and laity of the Northern Province.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland has been appointed Lord Justice General in the room of the late Lord Glencorse.

The Home Secretary has appointed Mr. F. H. Whymper, Senior Superintending Inspector, to be Chief Inspector of Factories, in the place of Mr. A. Redgrave, C. B., who retires.

The Trades Union Congress concluded its sittings at Newcastle on Saturday, after the adoption of a resolution urging the united trades of the country to return a strong contingent of labour representatives, independent of party politics, to Parliament.

On Wednesday Mr. H. Irving, the eminent actor, publicly unveiled, in the presence of a representative gathering, a memorial of Christopher Marlowe, at Canterbury, the dramatic poet's native city.

Important military manœuvres have been executed in Hampshire during the week.

A collision took place during a fog on the night of the 5th inst. in the Atlantic between the Guion liner Arizona, while on her passage from New York to Queenstown, and the sailing vessel Matthew Baird, bound from Portland to Mayaguez. The steamer sustained some damage, and the sailing vessel was cut down to within 3ft. of the water-line; but fortunately no lives were lost.

A young gymnast was killed by a fall while performing on the trapeze at Grimsby Theatre on Friday night.

Two little children were suffocated at Preston on Monday night by a fire breaking out in their dwelling during the absence of their parents.

The tower of a new church at Barmouth suddenly collapsed on Saturday and fell into the nave, utterly destroying the building.

IRELAND.

Mr. Parnell addressed large meetings at Limerick and Listowel on Sunday, being warmly received. He strenuously urged the necessity of Nationalists maintaining their independence of English parties.

It is reported that Mr. de Cobain, M.P., who is now at Boulogne, has decided to return to Belfast and meet the charges brought against him.

A disastrous collision occurred on Friday night on Lough Foyle between the steamer Albatross and a steam launch which was conveying a party of excursinist labourers to Londonderry. The steamer's boats picked up 14 of the passengers of the launch, which sank, but 18 others were drowned.

COLONIAL.

The Dominion Government has decided to ask Parliament to vote an address to the Queen praying her Majesty to take into consideration the position of Canada is regard to its trade relations with the Empire and with foreign countries.

The majority report of the Parliamentary subcommittee at Ottawa which has investigated the charges against Sir H. Langevin and the Hon. Thomas M'Greevy exonerates the former gentleman, but blames the latter and some other officials of the Public Works Department, and recommends their prosecution.

FOREIGN.

Sir W. White, the British Ambassador, on his return to his Ambassy, was very cordially received on Friday in private audience by the Sultan, who is said to have pointedly stated that the recent Ministerial changes indicate no change either in the foreign or the internal policy of the Porte, which remains firmly bent on the maintenance of peace, and friendly relations with all Powers.

It is officially admitted at St. Petersburg that the harvest has wholly failed in 13 provincial Governments and partially in eight. Twenty-two millions of roubles have been voted to relieve the immediate wants of the destitute.

After closing his visit to Munich the German Emperor repaired to Cassel, where he was very cordially received, and *fetes* and military reviews were held in his honour. His Majesty has since attended further manœuvres at Erfurt and Mulhausen.

Appalling havoc to life and property has been wrought by floods in the South of Spain. In the town of Cuenuegra alone, which is almost entirely in ruins, more than 1,500 persons out of a population of 7,000 have perished. The whole province of Toledo has suffered very heavily.

The Italian mail steamer Taormina, from Constantinople, and the Greek mail steamer Thessalia came into collision off Cape Sunium at 2 a.m., on Friday. The former vessel sank almost immediately, her captain and about 50 of the passengers and crew being drowned. The Thessalia, badly damaged, put in at Phalerum.

The funeral of M. Grevy took place at Mount-sous-Vaudrey on Monday. M. de Freycinet, Prime Minister, and other members of the Cabinet were among the mourners present.

The Chilian Junta has published a decree recognizing the paper money issued by ex-President Balmaceda amounting to 27 million dollars, since which the banks have re-opened and trade has been resumed.

The Governments of Germany, Italy, and France, are stated to have officially recognized the Provisional Government of Chili.

It is reported from Valparaiso that Balmaceda, disguised as an American sailor, has escapad from Chili on board the United States flagship San Francisco, and is now on his way to Callao.

All the European buildings at Ichang have been destroyed; but the British Consulate and the Customs, being Chinese buildings, remained intact on the 4th inst., and a military guard was being formed to prevent further riots.

A serious reverse has befallen the German colonial troops near Mpwapwa, East Africa, in a fight with the warlike tribe of the Wahehes. The commander of the expedition and several other European officers were among the slain.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

W. M. Alexander, Esq., late Ben. C.S.; Rev. D. P. Williams, Chaplain, Ben. Ret.; Capt. H. S. Hudson, M.S.C.; Sir John Steell, R.S.A.; Mr. W. Theed; Judge Powel[illegible]; Capt. Menzies; Rev. George Rogers; [illegible] Paul Neftel; Cardinal Rotelli[illegible]alway; Lady Gilstrap; Miss Lo[illegible]

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 3.

As was expected, the final day of the Poona meeting was productive of several surprises, which did something to cheer up the prospects of the bookmakers. The weather was fine for the greater portion of the day, although ar slight thunderstorm scattered the spectators for half an hour. The attendance was as large as on any of the previous days, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris being present. The Galloway race was generally considered a "moral" for Little John, although there were many who put their money on Magistrate, notwithstanding his top weight. The result of the race in some measure justified that course, as he was only defeated after a severe struggle. The fall of Paraekaretu and Minton in the Kirkee cup was unlooked for, still less the victory of Success. In the Gondal Purse Victoria came to grief owing to his display of temper. It is pretty certain that she would have pulled off the race and beaten Lady-go-Fast had he not bolted from the post and galloped quite half a mile in the direction of Wanowrie barracks. Turkish Flag again proved itself to be a first class galloway andcarried her nine stones quite easily. Sirius showed up well in the race and found many supporters. Plebeian was the favourite for the consolation Handicap amongst the public, though some person ran upk Dick Turpin's price in the lotteries above that of Mr. Farmer's Arab. The farewell Handicap was well won by Mite, though many considered they would have a good thing on in Landshark II. Minden's chance was never thought of in this race. A word of praise to due to the Stewards for their excellent management. Every race was run up to time and absolutely no fault can be found with them. As to the prices of the Book makers, that is an open question, but it is only fair to say that in the case of almost every book maker, they claim to have only cleared their expences. Mr. F. Beaty acted as Starter and not a word was heard against the manner in which that gentleman performed his duties. A complaint was laid against the jockeys, Robinson, Clemenson, and a native for questionable behaviour in one race where there were about ten false starts.

"The Gondal Purse"—Rs. 500 presented by H H Sir Bhugwutsingji, K.C.S.I., Thakore Saheb of Gondal. A Handicap for all horses qualified to run in the Nawanagar Cup. Distance ¾ mile. Entrance, sweepstakes, and division of entrance and Stakes for the 2nd and 3rd horses as in Nawanagar Cup. Handicap to be published the day before the race. Approximate value to the winner Rs. 800.

H H the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan's, c cb m Lady Go Fast, 8st 12lbs, Wool 1
H H the Chief of Mudhole's, b cb m Gunga, 8st 5lb, Ramchurran 2
Mr Meher's b cb f Victoria, 8st 7lb, Gibbs..... 0
Betting: 3 to 2 against Lady To Fast; 9 to 2 against Gunga; 4 to 5 on Victoria.

Victoria behaved badly at the post and she broke away for about half a mile; she had to be led back by two men when the horses got away to a good start. Victoria had evidently exhausted herself, for she soon went behind and Lady Go Fast came to the front. Just before turning into the home straigt Victoria again got out of Gibb's management and for a second time bolted off the course. Lady Go Fast now had matters all her own way and won as she pleased. Time 1 min. 25½ secs.

"The Galloway Handicap."—Rs. 500 from the Fund, for all Galloways that have started during the meeting. Entrance Rs. 60, half forfeit. To close and name the day before the race. Distance 1 Mile. Approximate value to the winner Rs. 490.

Mr Cursetjee's ch a c Little John, 7st 7lb, Gibbs 1
Mr Dignum's g a g Magistrate, 10st 2lb, Ryder 2
Aga Moochool Shah's c a g Ormonde, 9st 2lb, Jocoo..... 0
Betting: 4 to 6 on Little John; 12 to 1 against Ormonde, 2 to 1 against Magistrate.

Little John took the lead and held it until the third furlong, when he was joined by Magistrate, and a capital race ensued. The latter's top weight, however, told and when within the ropes Little John sailed to the front and passed the post a length of his opponent. Ormonde was beaten off. Time 1min. 54⅘secs.

"The Kirkee Cup."—Rs. 500 from the Fund. A Handicap for all ponies. The Handicap to be published the day before the Race. Distance 6 furlongs. Entrance 1st May Rs. 30; 1st July 60; 1st Sept. 100; When the race will close with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each pony declared to start. The second pony to receive half the entrances and the third pony to receive Rs. 100 out of the starting sweepstakes. Half forfeit of entrance if declared before the 10th September. Approximate value to the winner Rs. 1,200.

Aga Junghi Shah's b a p Success, 8st 5lb, Pilaji..... 1
Mr D Devaraj Ur's b aus p Paraekaretu, 9st 2lb, Smith.... 2
Mr Farmer's b a p Minton, 10st 3lb, J Robinson..... 3
Mr Meher's g a p Special, 8st 6lb, W Greenhalgh 0
H H Aga Khan's g a p Colonel, 8st, Oomer 0
Mr Bomanjee Eduljee's b a p Onslow, 8st, Cleminson 0
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a p Gazee, 8st, Gibbs 0
Mr S A W's b a p Star, 6st 10lb, N2tive 0
Betting.—Evans against Paraekaretu: 2 to 1 against Minton; 10 to 1 against Success; 4 to 1 against Gazee; 10 to 1 against Onslow; 10 to 1 against Star 12 to 1 against Special; 20 to 1 against Colonel.

There were ten false starts in this race before the field was got away. At the third furlong Colonel and Special were in the front rank, having displaced Onslow and Star. Success in the straight got on the inside and gallantly came through the field and won by a length and half. Paraekaretu was prevented getting to the front owing to Minton's action. Minton 2 lengths behind Paraekaretu.

"The winners' handicap."—Rs. 1,000 from the Fund, forded, for all Arab and Country-bred winners during the meeting. Entrance Rs. 50 for each race in which the added money amounted to Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 25 for each race in which the added money amounted to Rs. 500 *vide* Rule 153 W. I. T. C. Rules. With a starting sweepstakes of Rs. 15 to go to the third horse. Optional to all Arab and C. B. losers and horses that have run in closed races at an entrance of Rs. 30, half forfeit. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. To close and name the day before the race. Distance 1¼ mile.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a g Turkish Flag, 9st 0lb, Ibrahim.. 1
Mr Newton's b a h Sirius, 8st 9lb, Kendall 2
H H the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan's g a h Merlin, 7st 9lb, Wool..... 3
Capt C A Anderson's b a h Mafeesh, 6st 6lb, Pillaji 4
Mr Farmer's ch a h Napier, 8st 3lb, J Robinson..... 0
Mr Dignum's g a h Plaintiff, 8st 3lb, Thompson 0
Betting: Evans Turkish Flag; 3 to 1 against Sirius; 6 to 1 against Berlin; 5 to 1 against Mafeesh; 8 to 1 against Plaintiff; 8 to 1 against Napier.

Mafeesh and Napier made running to third furlong post when Berlin joined them. Sirius at the home turn took the lead, but was soon overtaken by Turkish Flag, which came in nicely three quarters of a length ahead of Sirius. Half length between second and third, and short head between third and fourth. Time 2 min. 50 1-5 secs. for the mile and a half.

"The Consolation Handicap."—Rs. 500 from the Fund. For all Arabs and Country-breds which have starred during the Meeting and not won. Entrance Rs 60; half forfeit. To close and name the day before the race. Distance 1¼ mile. Approximate value to the winner Rs. 860.

Mr Farmer's, bn a h Plebeian 9st 3lbs, J Robinson 1
Mr Esau bin Khalifa's g a h Silver King, 7st 7lbs, Latchman..... 2
H H Aga Khan's, b a h Tenebreuse, 8st 11b, Gomer 3
Mr Ali bin Ameer's, b a h Hudban, 8st 10lbs, Ebrahim 0
H H the Chief of Mudhole's, b a hl Dictator, 8st 7lbs, Ranchurran..... 0
Mr Hamood Abu Shuba's, b a h Shumtave; 7st 2lbs, Cleminson 0
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's, ch a h Dick Turpin, 7st 11b, Gibbs 0
Mr Meher's, bn a h New Minister, 6st 8lbs, Native 0
Aga Moochool Shah's, c a c Visitor, 6st 4lbs, Pillaji 0

Betting.—2 to 1 against Dick Turpin; 3 to 1 against Plebeian; 2 to 1 against Hudban; 8 to 1 against Tenebrense; 20 to 1 against Shumtave; 25 to 1 against Visitor; 8 to 1 against New Minister; 15 to 1 against Dictator and Silver King.

Dick Turpin and Tenebreuse forced the pace to top of hill. Plebeian soon came to the front. Dick Turpin died away and Silver King came up, but Plebeian proved much the better horse and won easily by a length. Time 2 min. 22 secs.

The Farewell Handicap.—For all horses. Rs 500 added Distance 1 mile. Entrance Rs 50 the day the race; half forfeit Approximate value to the winner Rs 775.

Mr Stewart's, b aus geld Mite, 10 st 7 lbs, J Robinson..... 2
Capt Peyton's, b aus geld Landshark II, 7st 12lbs, Wool ... 3
Mr Woolmer's, ch ch geld Minden, 7st 4lbs, Gibbs..... 1
Mr Dignum's, bn aus gd The Judge, 9st 10lbs, Ryder..... 0
Mr D Devaraj Ur's, b aus gold Trafalgar, 8st 10lbs, Smith.. 0
Dr Bull's b aus gold Corinthian, 6st 7lbs, Cleminson..... 0
Betting: 6 to 4 on Mite; 3 to 1 against Judge; 3 to 1 against Trafalgar; 6 to 1 aginst Minder; 10 to 1 against Landshark II; 12 to 1 against Corinthian.

Corinthian jumped to the front, and made the running to the turning. When in the straight Landshark came up strong but Mite challenged him, and after a splendid race Mite won by a neck. Half a length between second and third. Time 1 min. 48 3-5 seconds.

EAST AFRICA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AFRICA is now holding a very prominent place in public interest, both internally and on the coast, from Suez to the Cape of Good Hope, and yet many parts of it are scarcely known by any but the few immediately interested in it. We may begin at the Juba river, the northern boundary of the territory recently ceded to the Imperial British East Africa Company, which is a fine broad stream navigable for at least some 200 to 300 miles, and the banks of which are very fertile, teeming with flocks and herds. The country is one in which a white man is hardly known and where the natives grow but little more than enough for their own wants, simply because they have hitherto had no market. The rich land is capable of growing any quantity of seeds, such as Sunsim and other oil-producing seeds of like nature; besides this there is coffee already grown in small quantities which could of course be greatly increased if a ready market could be found. Ivory is very plentiful, and rumour says minerals and precious stones are to be had, so that the country only wants opening up, and this the Company are beginning to do. Many miles up the Juba is a colony of run away slaves, who have gradually in course of years increased and multiplied exceedingly, and would be only too glad to trade, they have frequently tried to bring down produce to Hismayne and Port Durnford, but the Somali Arabs who hold the coast line have always intercepted them and robbed and killed them. This will all be changed when the Imperial Company run steamers up the river, and there is every prospect of a large trade being developed in hides, ivory, seeds, coffee, and perhaps minerals, &c. Where seeds of one sort can grow it is pretty certain that others can be grown successfully; and if the rumour of minerals turns out to be a fact there are excellent prospects for that part of the country. Proceeding down the coast to the southward we come to the Port of Lamu, a very old place where the Portuguese had a settlement many years ago, the old Fort, still standing, though now the Flag of the Sultan of Zanzibar floats from its summit. There the exports are much the same as those to the north but with the addition of cowries and dye bark. The harbour is small but snug, and safe when once the bar is crossed, though ships of any size cannot get up to the town of Lamu, having to anchor just inside the bar off the village of Shella, an ancient and delapidated collection of Arab houses and native huts, built under the lee of a sand hill that bids fair to swallow it up in time (one lot being already gone) as the sand is constantly drifting and shifting. On this sand hill may be seen heaps of human bones, and an occasional skull turns up, for this is the site of a great battle fought some hundreds of years ago between the Lamu natives and an army of invasion from the Sunsk, and very little was left except the bones of either side. It must have been a very fierce hand to hand encounter, to judge by the way the bones lay around, many isolated heaps showing where a desperate stand was made. The preserving qualities of the sand must be great, as the bones, though very dry and crumbly when exposed to the air, are generally unbroken, and the teeth in the jaw bones and skulls are in most cases perfect, several skulls having been picked up with not a single tooth missing.

Slavery is somewhat on the wane, but still the greater portion of the inhabitants of Lamu and surrounding villages and districts are slaves, and it will be many a long day before slavery is wiped out, as it has become so deeply rooted in the land.

Trade has greatly declined under the rule of Zanzibar, but no doubt, now that it is in the hands of an English Company some improvement may be looked for. Inland about Vitu, there is plenty of good timber to be had, and it was through the setting up of a saw mill by a German Company, without proper arrangements having been made with the then Sultan of Vitu, and the slaughter of the Germans through quarreling over it, that caused the expedition to Vitu and its destruction by Admiral Fremantle. No doubt other timber mills will spring up in time; a long time probably as everything moves very slowly in Africa, all communications having to be done on foot, and the distances being so great, that rapidity of movement is impossible.

Another river, the Tana, passes close to Vitu, but unlike the Juba it is very bad for navigation, being narrow, very tortuous and subject to very sudden rises, and equally sudden falls of water; this is of course very much against navigation for boats of any size. This is a pity, as there is some splendid country on its banks far inland which, according to Dr. Peters of the German Emin Relief Expedition, is a country capable of growing anything, a sort of Promised Land; though the inhabitants are so wild and warlike that whoever goes there will have to till the soil with rifle in hand, at any rate at the beginning, just as the settlers had to do at first in America.

Proceeding down the coast we come to two or three small ports, but nothing of any importance (except a pillar to the memory of Vasco de Gama at Melinda) till we reach Mombasa, the head quarters of the East African Company. This town also bears relics of ancient Portuguese occupation in the shape of a Fort which, when in its prime, must have been a very strong place, as it is even now in a very good state of preservation, considering the numbers of years it has stood against the ravages of time and weather. It is a strange fact that though the Portuguese were great navigators in days gone by they never got any further than the coast of any country they found, and in nearly every case they have pitched on an Island and there remained. Lamu is an island, so is Mombasa, Mozambique, Ibo and other places in Africa where they have settled, so also Bombay and

many months since a cargo of 46 slaves, mostly children, was attempted to be run from under the very windows of the Sultan's palace. However the little game was frustrated by the steam launch of H. M. S. Cossack, the dhow captured and the slaves released. Pemba is the happy hunting ground of the slave dealers, as there is a demand for labour there in the clove plantations. A constant watch is kept there by boats from the men-of-war and frequent captures are made, but it does not stop the trade.

Zanzibar is not a place of beauty. The streets narrow though the houses are large and well built: the largest of all the Sultan's palace which is a large square four storied building with a verandah to each floor, and iron roof and numbers of small doors and windows all round, It resembles nothing so much as a Model Lodging House in the slums of London. The Sultan's army (save the mark) need to be seen to be appreciated. It is a ragged rabble men of all sorts and sizes and nationalities. All are in rags, some have boots and some have not; some have one sort of musket and some another, and they would make the fortune of a Burlesque Manager. The Band is the only good thing about it, *i.e.*, the Principal one, for there are three, and it is a good one though the instruments are beginning to get a bit out of tune. The Sultan has also a National Anthem "God Save Ali," a mixture of our own "God Save the Queen" and the "Dead March," and this is played five or six times a day in front of the palace and as a some who depressing effect on the hearers after the first two or three days.

Southward of Zanzibar, and in its immediate neighbourhood are the ports of that part of Africa under German influence, *viz.*, Sadanni Bagomayo, and Dar-Es-Salam. These as ports are yet in their infancy, but they have a good deal of effect on the prosperity of Zanzibar as much of the produce formerly brought to Zanzibar for shipment to Europe, is now shipped direct from these places by the German East Africa Company's own steamers. The Germans are pushing up to the interior and trying to extend trade, but are unfortunately doing so at the point of the bayonet, not only inland amongst the savage tribes whose country they have to traverse, but also in the coast towns, and this does not at all make them popular, and, it is to be hoped it will divert a good deal of traffic to the English sphere, as it is here about that the greater portion of the rubber and ivory is obtained that hitherto has gone across to Zanzibar.

Portuguese territory can scarcely be said to join that of Germany, as it only does so as far as the coast line is concerned, the Portuguese sticking as usual to the islands and immediate coast. Ibo, the first of their places, is a very small land, and is called at by coasters only and an occasional British India steamer.

Mozambique is the port of principal importance in the Portuguese part of East Africa, and is as usual built on an Island, which is so small, and narrow that the town occupies the whole of it, and all the produce for export comes by boats from the mainland. The principal article of export is groundnuts, which are very plentiful in the adjacent country, but if the trade was in the hands of the Portuguese there would be but little done, as their sole aim appears to be set up a Custom House, and frame idiotic rules which appear specially adapted to the hindrance of trade. As it is the principle firms are German, Dutch, French, and Bombay natives. The town of Mozambique boasts of fine well-built houses, and the streets are well kept and clean, simply, no doubt, because there is little or no traffic to spoil or cut up the roads. There are no carriages and only two riding horses in the place. The inevitable fort guards the harbour entrance, and the ancient Portuguese certainly knew how to build a port at any rate to last, as is proved by the great number of years they have stood the ravages of time, and are still in good preservation, though a few rounds from the modern naval guns would doubtless change its appearance. Mozambique is the head-quarters of the Portuguese Government in East Africa, and boasts a Governor-General, besides many smaller luminaries.

Quillimaine comes next, both in commercial importance and *en route* to the south. Here they have departed from their usual tactics, and have gone twelve miles up a river, called after the town the Quillimaine River, though higher up it becomes the Tua Tua and nearly joins the Zambesi. Indeed, an ancient canal did once join the two rivers, but it has not choked up in time like most other things under the Portuguese for want of money to keep it clear. There is a considerable trade done here in groundnuts, ivory, and beeswax as exports, and there is a moderate import trade. As a good deal goes inland that trade however is doomed now the Zambesi is open for traffic, as that is the great high road to the lakes in Central Africa generally.

The chief product of Quillimaine itself is mosquitoes, which are remarkably plentiful, and "all very fine and large," and they bite through a blanket with ease. Houses are fitted with gauze wire shutters to the windows, and have a mosquito net round the dinner table, the dishes being handed through a slit. Description is futile. They must be *seen and felt* to be understood. Those who are supposed to know say that the port of the future is a place called Beira at the mouth of the Pongwe River, another watery highway to Southern Central Africa. It is too undeveloped as yet to merit description; the only incident for which it is yet famous is that the little bit of fighting that occurred between the English and Portuguese during the recent troubles in that part of the world happened a short way up the river, and in brief was this. A party of the South African Company (English) had pitched their camp on a piece of disputed land, and were told by an overzealous Portuguese officer to clear out, which the English declined to do, telling the Portuguese that as it was under discussion at home between the two Governments, they would wait till the thing was decided and act accordingly. "Clear out at once" said the Portuguese. "See you hanged first," was the reply. "I'll make you," quoth the overzealous official. "Come along and try," says the English leader. So they did try, but the English happened to have a machine gun of sorts, and let fly, killing nine, wounding thirty, and the rest ran away; and that was all.

Lorenzo Marques (Delagoa Bay) is the last of the Portuguese settlements in East Africa, that is, the most southern, and is very pretty and picturesque *to look at*, but a deadly place for fever and malaria as it is built at the edge of a swamp. Evidently the early Portuguese settlers chose this as a defence in case of attack from the natives, the three other sides being protected by the sea, as the town is built on a point. The exports are absolutely *nil*, and the chief import seems to be liquor. Every other house is either a hotel or liquor shop, and the amount of "loafers" hanging around is surprising. There is a railway to the frontier, or nearly so, but it is unfinished, and leads to nowhere in particular. The works have been stopped for want of funds, which seems to be a chronic complaint in Portuguese settlements abroad. Possibly now things are settled between England and Portugal, the railway may be pushed farther on and join English lines from Natal, &c., and then the place may improve, but as it is a veritable sleepy hollow.

THE French view of London charity, as reproduced by Mr. Fitch, is probably a view not altogether uncommon at home, although it is not often so well expressed. We are told that the confused, amorphous, and irresponsible philanthropy of London is a standing wonder and puzzle to a French visitor. He finds innumerable little associations for free dinners, penny dinners, clothing clubs, free breakfasts, children's holiday funds, and the like, all working separately, on different principles, and in complete ignorance of each other's doings; advertising for subscriptions, managing their own funds, and often overlapping and counter-working one another: and he marvels at the absence of co-ordination, economy, and system. He sees that these multiform and unrelated agencies often lend themselves to the enterprise of needy adventurers, who make a trade of charity; that they cause enormous waste of resources, and that they have a melancholy tendency to encourage falsehood, concealment, and exaggeration on the part of those supposed to be benefited. To him it seems a great advantage that in his own country the contributions of the benevolent are more carefully economised, and that they are placed in the hands of responsible public bodies, whose constitution and procedure enable them to know the poor before attempting to aid them.

OPENING OF THE NEW NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE new Novelty Theatre in Hornby Row, the completion of which has been pushed forward for the production of "Robert Macaire" by Captain Hobday and the Poona amateurs this evening was opened by Mr. George Cotton, President of the Municipal Corporation on Saturday night. The theatre is planned in the same fashion as it was when it stood opposite the Victoria Terminus, only in re-erectingit, the opportunity has been taken to remedy some defects noticeable in the old building, Greater safety, greater comfort have been ensured, and the acoustic properties have also been remedied to a very great extent. First of all the foundati on has been materially strengthened, and each side of the dress circle is supported on iron cross beams, in addition to the strong pillars. There is no lack of doors either, and the ventilation having been improved the theatre should be as cool as any building could be expected to be on a close night. There being exits all round the building in case of panic or fire, the theatre could empty itself in less than a minute. Having a new carriage entrance which the old theatre did not possess, there are five wide exits in all from the stalls; on each side of the pit is a door as wide as the pit itself. Two broad stair-cases lead down from the circle, and there are also two roomy stairs from the gallery, which is wisely only seated for a hundred. Instead of the domed roof the ceiling is now a flat sounding board, so that there should be no difficulty in hearing at the farthest parts of the house. The decorative work which has been in the hands of that competent artist, Mr. Madon, is most tasteful and subdued. The ceiling is pale blue, thickly studded with stars, a powerful sunlight shining in the centre. The groundwork of the walls around the proscenium, is of a darker blue studded with gold stars. New scenery has been painted by Mr. Madon, and the act drop, a scene from Venice, so hard had he to work to be ready for the opening on Saturday, was completed within three days. The site of the theatre is much better than the old; and for one thing it is out of hearing of the whistles of locomotives, the rattling of buggies, and the noisy jangling of car bells.

The exterior of the theatre was beautifully illuminated in honour of the reopening, the semi-circular road approaching the main entrance being lined with thick clusters of lights, and the front of the house being studded with buttees. The auditorium, upstairs and down, was crowded. Mr. Cotton, on his arrival, was received with cheers, and on taking his seat, Mr. Baliwalla, the proprietor of the Victoria Dramatic Company, appeared in front of the curtain, and asked Mr. Cotton to declare the theatre open.

Mr. Cotton, who was received with renewed cheers, on appearing behind the footlights said he felt extremely pleased at having the privilege of reopening the Novelty Theatre that evening. He could see from the very large audience that had assembled in the theatre that they all appreciated very much indeed the endeavours of Mr. Baliwala to amuse them. He was quite sure they would all agree with him when he said that if there was one thing in Bombay they lacked more than another it was a place of recreation and amusement for their evenings; and he was positive if they only had a good class of amusements in Bombay, they would be much appreciated, and receive very large audiences. He felt, as a man, that could he only have some place of amusement where he could spend some pleasant hours in the evening, a place where in fact he could, while finding recreation, also find rest from the work and toil of the day, he could throughly enjoy the change; for such a change where one could forget the worries of business was really rest. To the ladies as well it would be a beneficial change from their domestic troubles, to visit the theatre, when the play, of course, was a good one. He thought Mr. Baliwala, with his talented company, in providing them with such excellent entertainments as they did, deserved the greatest praise, and the thanks of all lovers of the drama (applause.) He thought also their thanks were very much due to his friend, Mr. Murzban, in helping so greatly to make the new Novelty Theatre a reality, and a success, (applause). They also owed their thanks to Mr. Kabraji (renewed applause), who had done so much to improve the drama in this country, and bring before the theatre-going public of Bombay, as they would do that night, good, healthy-toned English drama (applause). No doubt they were anxious that he (Mr. Cotton) should sit down and that the curtain should go up, in order that they might see Mr. Baliwalla's company perform, but he would ask them to bear with him only for a few minutes while he briefly narrated to them the history of the talented company they were to see perform that evening. The company was started some twenty-five years ago, which was a long time indeed. They had travelled all over India, and had been received by numerous Rajas, and Princes, and noblemen. They had amused and given happy moments to millions of people; they had been to Burma, and so pleased was the late King of Burma with the performance of Mr. Baliwala's company that they were asked to return to his dominions. He believed the company left Burma rich in that world's goods. No doubt ordinary people would have been content to retire on the riches they had earned. Not so Mr. Baliwala's company. They wanted new fields, wider and more extended travel. In the year 1886 the company went to England, where they had the honour of performing before the Prince of Wales and many members of the Royal Family, and also he believed, before their present Governor, Lord Harris (applause). Although they may not have succeeded in popularising the Indian drama before English audiences, and although unfortunately their venture did not turn out a great financial success, true artists did not look merely for financial results: what they strove for, was for glory, for fame and for honour. He had therefore no doubt that though the company came back to India rather empty in pocket, they gained so much in histrionical knowledge as helped them to amuse their admirers in front with even greater success than before. He therefore trusted the whole audience assembled there that evening would join him in wishing Mr. Baliwala's talented company and the Novelty Theatre every success (loud applause). But in wishing this success to the Novelty Theatre they must bear in mind they had to thank the gentleman by whom it had been founded (applause) Mr. Murzban for the assistance he had rendered, (applause) and Mr. Kabraji for the amusement he had provided, (applause); and they had also to thank the high intelligence of the Parsee population by whom the drama had been sustained; for without them he questioned if they would now have had that theatre. He was pleased to say that next week they would have performing on those boards what was probably the best amateur company that ever appeared in India; and he admitted they would have been entirely deprived of seeing that company had it not been for the public spirit of the Parsees, their love the drama, thus giving encouragement to companies of talent like Mr. Baliwala's, and supporting a theatre like the Novelty. He would now declare the theatre open with, he felt assured, the best good wishes of all (loud applause).

Mr. Cotton was then handed a silver ring in which were engraved the words "The new Novelty Theatre, Bombay, opened by George Cotton, Esquire, President, Municipal Corporation, on the 3rd October 1891." He pulled the ring which was attached to a cord and the curtain went up to the strains of the "National Anthem," the audience standing. Having been decorated with flowers, Mr. Cotton resumed his seat in the auditorium and the act drop rose on the first scene of the popular English drama "Hoodman Blind," translated into Hindustani and adopted to suit the Victoria Company. To the numerous Europeans amongst the audience the performance proved interesting, many remaining in the theatre to watch the play. Saturday night's performance was more for the purpose of ensuring the smooth working of the stage appliances, and most important of all, testing the various gas communications, all of which proved thoroughly satisfactory.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOT, replying to a deputation from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the income-tax resolution admitted that the sentences in paragraph 5 were badly worded. He asked the deputation to accept his assurance, and convey it to the Chamber, that the observations in the resolution were not meant to apply to firms such as were represented by the Chamber or the Trades Association, or in fact to any firms which have been in the habit of keeping regular books; and it was because they were entirely outside his thonghts at the time of writing that he did not expressly exclude them from the application of his remarks. Regarding the comments made in the resolution on the earnings of certain classes, they were based solely on figures published every year by the Board of Revenue, which have always been open to the puplic; but as it now appears there are objections to publishing or commenting on these figures, owing to the fact, which he regretted he was not aware of, that in a comparatively limited community it might be possible to identify conjecturally a considerable number of the persons referred to, he has proposed to the Government of India that the figures should be treated confidentially in future.

HYDERABAD LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, OCT. 2.

My letter this week has not so many gaieties to chronicle as the one I sent you last. Still we have been by no means dull, and in this I think Secunderabad may claim superiority over most other stations in India, as we have *no* really dull season. Even in the hot weather we can manage to amuse ourselves, and we can boast that our positive, comparative, and superlative, may be put down as gay, gayer, gayest. Next month the last of these seasons begins, and if your correspondent can then manage time to scribble you a record of the doings here, you must confess he is a man of energy!

Last week the officers of the Hyderabad Contingent gave a Cinderella dance, which, like all the entertainments given by that most popular corps, was a great success. Cinderella dances are now becoming universal in India, and wisely so, as three hours' hard exercise in a heated room is surely as much as one can stand without suffering from it the following day, and the heavy ball supper being omitted is also conducive both to health and enjoyment.

On Saturday Nawab Vikar-ul-Umrah gave a luncheon party at his beautiful country house, Furuknama, which is about nine miles from Secunderabad. Carriages were provided by the Nawab to convey his guests from the Hyderabad Club, and they arrived punctually at two o'clock. The party was intended to be a farewell entertainment to the Polo teams, as all the members were invited, but unfortunately, owing to the invitation being a short one, few of them were able to be present as there was a Paper Chase and "At Home" at the Hyderabad Contingent Mess the same afternoon. However about forty guests assembled, and, after doing full justice to the good things provided for them, a couple of hours were pleasantly spent in wandering through the house and grounds. The former, which is now almost completed, has been decorated throughout by Italian artists, and is built in the best Italian style. It is probably, without exception, the handsomest residence in India. It is built on the top of a hill, and the views from the terraces are the finest in the neighbourhood. The very picturesque Meer Allum tank forms a pleasing feature in the landscape. The Hoossain Saugur, Meer Jumna, and Surroornuggar tanks are also to be seen. At a little before five o'clock carriages were provided to convey the guests to the course that had been prepared for a paper chase, about two miles from the palace—for such it may truly be called. About twenty-five started, those who did not ride witnessing the chase from rising ground in the middle of the course. The jumps were not difficult, and no one came to grief. It is a mistake commonly made in India to have the jumps so stiff that it is hardly possible for ponies to get over them, and as most of us are mounted on ponies this prevents many, who otherwise would enjoy the sport, from joining in it. Steeple chase jump, are not necessary for a paper chase. After the race the party adjourned to a very pretty garden at the foot of the hill on which Furuknama is situated, where tea and stronger refreshments were provided. The Nawab's carriages again were at the service of the guests to convey them back to the Hyderabad Club, where they all separated after a most enjoyable day. Some of our foremost lady equestrians were not present, the counter attraction of a paper chase close to Trimulghery proving too much for them, for Furuknama is a long way to send horses, besides a riding habit is not a comfortable dress in which to spend the whole of a hot day.

We are just now having the few hot days we always get at the end of the south-west monsoon; but the heat at this season lasts so short a time that no one thinks of grumbling. The first monsoon has not treated us liberally this year, but we hope for better things when the rains set in from the other side. All fear of famine is removed, for which we are very thankful, but we are sadly in need of heavy rain to fill our tanks. The Hoossain Saugur is now nine feet lower than it was on the 1st of October last year.

The Nawab Vikar-ul-Umrah's hounds have been giving very good sport this season, which is much appreciated by our sportsmen and sportswomen. The climate of Hyderabad, is, however, very unfavourable for English fox hounds, as several couples have died since they arrived here in July. The Nawab hopes to be able to replace them from the Poona pack, as hunting there is almost over.

On Monday Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick gave the last of the "Cinderella" dances that have been such a pleasant feature in our amusements during the rains. An unusually large number of people were present, all anxious to show their appreciation of the hospitality extended to them by the genial host, his daughters. Next month will see many new faces at the Residency, as Major and Mrs. Garrett proceed to England on a year's furlough in November, almost immediately after the departure of the Resident.

This month will also witness many changes as the 7th Hussars leave here for Mhow, and their place will be taken for the present by the 19th Hussars, who in their turn will be relieved by the 21st. Hussars from Bangalore, the 21st going there. The first detachment of the 19th Hussars arrive by troop train on Saturday and Sunday, and they at once take over the horses from the 7th. They will be located in the Bedfordshire lines till such time as the 7th vacate the cavalry lines. The detachment of the Bedfordshire that is about to join the 1st Battalion at Rawal Pindi leaves to-night. The Bedfordshire, called in those days the 2nd and 16th commenced its service in India in this station when it arrived in the country in 1876, returning here in 1888 to finish it. We shall part with them with regret, as they have made many friends. The Poona Fine Art Exhibition has brought fresh laurels to our talented artist, Mrs. Gauntlett. Hyderabad is proud of being able to claim her as a resident. To gain within a few weeks the prizes for the best pictures both in Simla and Poona is an honour, of which any lady may justly be proud, and she has been equally successful at former exhibitions. Mrs. Gauntlett is always happy in her choice of subjects, and her workmanship is quite unlike that of the usual amateur. Though not to be mentioned in the category with her, we have among us some promising amateurs, as could be seen by the pictures exhibited at the "At Home" of the Sketching Club last week. The exhibition was not quite so large as last year's, owing to some of the more industrious members having left the station.

The Rev. H. Fitzpatrick, who has been for nearly seventeen years chaplain of Chudderghaut, has gone away for a year. His health has not been good of late, and the work in Chudderghaut being heavy, the Bishop of Madras has arranged that he should be gazetted to Pooramallee, a small station on the coast near Madras, and it is hoped the change to the sea side, and the lighter work, will soon restore him. His parishioners presented him with a purse of Rs. 700 on leaving, as a small token of their affection and esteem. The Rev. J. English, of the Madras establishment, arrives here on the 6th instant to act for him. He is not a stranger to the place, having been already acting chaplain in Bolarum.

Cholera has almost disappeared from the city, but fever and dysentery are prevalent, as they generally are at this season. His Highness the Nizam was for some days seriously ill from fever, but is now convalescent. A good deal of interest is evinced in the great diamond case. Mr. Jacob, accompanied by his counsel, Mr. Inverarity, arrives here to-morrow, and the valuable stone that is the cause of all this litigation, has already arrived. The "Imperial" may now be placed on the list of historic jewels.

An extension of the time for taking out leases of the ground supposed to contain minerals in the Nizam's territory, has been asked for by the Deccan Mining Company as the time at present fixed, expires on the 31st of December and their application is now the subject of consideration by His Highness's Government. Dr. King, of the Geological Survey of India, has arrived here and is the guest of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick. He had a long conference with Nawab Moostay Hosseine on the subject yesterday. Except at the Singareny Coal Fields, little has yet been done by the Deccan Mining Company, towards developing the mineral wealth of the country.

The Nizam's Government are endeavouring to retain the services of Mr. A. C. Newcombe, Executive Engineer, British Public Works Department, for the survey of the proposed extension of railways in His Highness's dominions. The line from Hammon Kondah through Yelgundel, Indoor, Nandiar, Bhir, and Aurungabad will in all probability be the one finally decided on, as it opens up the richest parts of the country.

At last of all the machinery necessary for the new coinage has been received from England, and we may hope that in a short time our present most inconvenient coins will only be seen in collection of curiosities. Few people outside Hyderabad can realize the convenience of having no coins in currence except our very clumsy rupees, and an irregular shaped piece of copper called a dut, a hundred of which go to a rupee.

Secunderabad is grieving to-day over the second defeat of its best cricket team, but after its defeat on Saturday by the Bombay Gymkhana, none but the most sanguine dared hope that it could stand against the Parsees. The 7th Hussars, Paigah and Golconda Polo teams have left for Bombay, and we hope they will prove more successful than the cricketers have been. Major Assar Jung has been prevented by an attack of fever from accompanying them, and in him the Golconda team have lost one of their best players.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* HINDUS.

THE long-deferred match between the Gymkhana and the Hindus came off on Saturday, when the latter played a much better game than they ever did in former years. The Gymkhana batted first and from the manner the wickets went down at the beginning of the innings, matters looked exceedingly gloomy for them; but Messrs. Durrant, Hutchinson and Johnson by a good defence saved the Gymkhana, who after compiling 104 for a loss of 8 wickets decided to apply the closure and give their opponents a chance. Such a stubborn defence as they made came quite as a surprise. The score mounted very slowly, but they played cautiously, and at the call of time had got 41 at the expense of only two wickets, a result on which the Hindus are to be congratulated.

The Bombay Gymkhana winning the toss took the first lease of the wickets and sent in Captain Smith and Mr Gould to face the attack of Morarji and B K Rao. Mr Gould had a brief career being declared l-b-w to Morarji (1 for 2). Mr Miall filled the vacancy and was immediately bowled by Morarji (2 for 2). Captain Smith next received the assistance of Mr Durrant and between them raised the score to seventeen when Smith was disposed of by Chonkar for a well-played 13 (3 for 17). Mr. Johnson partnered Mr. Durrant, who played a steady game. After securing a number of doubles Johnson made a boundary hit followed by a treble, when his wickets were scattered by Morarji after contributing 19 by brisk hitting (4 for 45). Mr. Raikes was the next batsman, but retired after contributing six, being bowled by Chonkar (5 for 66). Mr. Durrant who maintained a strong defence was joined by Mr Macbeth who got Chonkar away between the slips for 3; but in the next over by Patkar their partnership was dissolved (6 for 69). Mr. Hutchinson next appeared, and after putting away two singles he, with an easy stroke to leg, obtained a boundary. Morarji again went on to bowl, but Durrant's defence seemed impregnable. He was in capital form and when he had rattled up twenty-five to his own credit he was bowled by Rao (7 for 87). Lieutenant Anderson joined Mr. Hutchinson, who made a boundary off Morarji with a hard and clean drive. Mr. Anderson, who evidently meant to try and make matters lively opened with a hit for 2 off Rao. But he drove the next ball to cloudland in was caught by Mehta (8 for 92). Mr. Cookson was the next to take his stand at the wickets, when Mr. Hutchison drew Mr. Morarji away to leg for a treble. He obtained 4 by another hard drive to the boundaries, and when Mr. Cookson opened his account with the marker for a single, 100 appeared on the board after two hours and a quarter's play. Shortly afterwards the Gymkhana closed their innings with two wickets to fall for a total of 104 runs, to which Mr. Hutchinson had contributed twenty with splendid batting.

Messrs. Mathuradas and Banda were the pioneers for the Hindoos to the bowling of Mr. Brooks and Mr. Macbeth. Mathuradas started somewhat impetuously and for the first over ran out to Mr. Brooks' deliveries. But he soon discovered the danger of this, and both batsmen treated Mr. Brooks with respect, the fashion in which they played showing that they were not at home with the bowling. Mathuradas at length hit out and with a pretty cut obtained a treble. Runs came in slow till Banda got a drive to the far boundary when the first 10 was telegraphed. As the batsman appeared to have now settled down Mr. Anderson went on to relieve Mr. Macbeth, and Mathuradas obtained a double off him in the slips. Bunda's eagerness to convert it into a treble nearly cost him his wicket. Gradually the Hindus' score rose to 30, when Mr. Hutchinson took over the ball from Anderson. A separation was at length effected by Bunda being declared l-b-w after knocking up a well-played seventeen (1 for 31). Mr. D. V. Mehta next went in and Miall took charge of the ball from Hutchinson. Mr. Mehta was taken by surprise by a fast one from Mr. Brooks before he had made a run (2 for 31). Ram filled the vacancy and immediately opened his account with a treble off Mr. Miall. Mathuradass continued to play capitally and when time was called at 5-30 p. m. the Hindu score stood at 41 runs with two wickets down. Scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr A P Gould, l-b-w, b Morarjee	0
Capt Smith, b Chonkar	13
Mr G Miall, b Morarjee	0
Mr N Durrant, b Rao	25
Mr Johnson, b Morarjee	19
Mr J Brooks, b Chonkar	6
Mr Macbeth, b Patkar	3
Mr Hutchinson, not out	20
Lt Anderson, c Mehta, b Rao	2
Lieut Cookson, not out	1
Mr Gill, to bat	
Extras	12
Total	104

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Morarjee	75	25	6	3
B K Rao	65	19	5	2
Chonkar	85	40	3	2
Patkar	55	8	5	1

Morarjee bowled one wide.
Patkar bowled one no-ball.

HINDU C. C.

Mr Mathuradass, not out	19
Mr Bunda, l-b-w, b Brooks	17
Mr D V Mehta, b Brooks	0
Mr Ram, not out	5
Mr Chonkar, Mr Gosavi, Mr Bhandari, Mr Kirtikar, Mr B K Rao, Mr Patkar, Mr Morarjee — to bat.	
Extras	0
Total	41

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Brooks	75	18	5	2
Mr Macbeth	25	10	1	0
Mr Anderson	20	3	2	0
Mr Miall	15	7	1	0
Mr Hutchinson	10	3	1	0
Mr Gill	5	0	1	0

THE CRUISE OF H. M. S. PIGEON.

H. M. S. PIGEON under the command of Captain S. W. A. H. Gray arrived in Bombay harbour from Zanzibar yesterday afternoon. The Pigeon left Bombay on the 7th of May last, under the command of Lieutenant Floyd for Colombo, whence she proceeded to Trincomalee, and then on to Zanzibar. She did a good deal of cruising on the African coast, and rendered much valuable service in the Chinde River during the Anglo-Portuguese difficulty, after an English merchant ship had been stopped on her way up the River Zambezi. The service was a most arduous one. The unhealthy climate caused a deal of sickness among the officers and crew, Lieutenant Floyd himself having to go home invalided, while Commander Gray took his place. The Pigeon left Zanzibar on the 14th September, calling at Seychelles, on her way to Bombay, for coals. She has come here for orders, and the usual repairs and cleaning operations necessary after a long cruise, and will probably remain in Bombay about three months.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE match to-day between the Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* the Golconda Team commences at 4-30 p.m. The game is to be played in six rounds of eight minutes each. The following are the names of the members of the teams which will take part:—

MONDAY.

Golconda (Nawab Afsar Jung's team). Colours—Yellow with red turban.

Play.

	Bombay Gymkhana.
1 Shaik Goolam Ahmed	1 Mr E E Steel
2 Mahomed Ibrahim Beg (Capt)	2 Mr C Gray
	3 Mr E Barton
3 Mahomed Hoosein Khan	4 Mr F A Prevost
4 Abbas Khan (back)	

TUESDAY.

7th Hussars	Play	Poona.
1 Lieut Hon Beresford		1 Mr Fisher
2 Capt Haig		2 Capt L Gallais
3 Capt Nicholson		3 Mr Wogan Browne
4 Lieut Liebert		4 Capt Brownrigg

WEDNESDAY.

Paigah (Vikar-ul-Oomra's team) Play. Winners of Monday.

Colours—Black and Yellow stripes)

Mir Mir Kyrula
Shaik Abdul Raihiman
Niaz Mahomed Khan
Fuzul Ruzul Khan (Capt)

SATURDAY.

Final

RAIN bearing storms have lately assumed an aggravating way of approaching [illegible] with all the grandeur of thunder, lig[illegible] ink-black clouds and then scuttling o[illegible] their fury on a kindred elem[illegible] the one that hovered over the [illegible] drawn this morning. By [illegible] had disappeared in th[illegible] were left lamenting [illegible] neral.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE ex-Maharaja of Manipur is to be granted an allowance of Rs. 250 monthly, provided he agrees to reside at Brindabun or some other place out of Calcutta. There is no question of deporting him, as he is not a state prisoner or *detenu*.

SECUNDERABAD is delighted at having the honour of being the first garrison to welcome the 9th Hussars, who bear a great reputation for discipline and smartness. The manner in which they distinguished themselves in the Soudan under Colonel Barrow, who died of wounds received in action, and afterwards Colonel Coghill ("Old Paddy") was not forgotten by the Duke of Cambridge when he rode up to them to bid them farewell before they left, and "in complimenting them on their smartness assured them that they were second to none in the service, and hoped they would never forget their old Commander-in-Chief."

WE learn from Poona that on Saturday evening that there was what appeared to be the last of the Elephanta rains, accompanied as usual by thunder and lightning. On the race-course the thunder came with a tremendous clash, and there was a great commotion among the horses, carriages and pedestrians, who had assembled there to witness the sports. Some of the horses became quite restive, and they were brought under control with considerable difficulty. In a compound next to that of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's bungalow, a large tree was struck by lightning and was up-rooted completely. The trunk was divided into four or five parts, and the branches thrown off in all directions,—a few at a distance of upwards of a hundred yards. Fortunately no injury was done to any human being except a groom in the service of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who was struck by a piece of one of the branches.

A MR. WILLIAMS, an old military pensioner, residing at Rawal Pindi, was suddenly attacked by some *budmashes* the other night, while sleeping in his room, and almost murdered. Six or seven wounds were inflicted on his forehead and face by a clasp knife. Before he was insensible he called out to his next neighbour, Mr. Dalby, but before he could come to the old man's assistance, the ruffians had managed to escape, after taking some money, but nothing else. The culprits had entered the house by making a large hole in both rooms. Captain Dennis, Cantonment Magistrate, and Dr. Ross at once attended on the wounded man, but he is now lying in a precarious state. Some of his servants are suspected, and inquiries are being made.

THE final scheme for the establishment of a Civil Veterinary Department in India has been sent to the Secretary of State. This means that every province will be equipped with a veterinary officer or officers, selected from the military cadre, for the organisation of measures to educate natives in veterinary science, to deal with cattle disease, and to facilitate and extend horse-breeding operations. For this last purpose the officers of the present Horse-breeding Department will be incorporated in the Civil Veterinary Department. The total number of officers required is eighteen, of whom ten are already at work in some of the provinces. Eight new officers have been applied for to strengthen the military cadre, as the latter has to supply a similar number to the new Department. Mr Hallen will be in charge of civil veterinary operations so long as he remains in the country. The provinces most affected will be Bengal and the N.-W. P. In the former there is now no veterinary officer at all.

OWING to the painstaking investigations of the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Carew, some startling discoveries have been made with reference to the dacoities committed at Palar and Jonri in October 1890 and June 1891, respectively. For the former offence five men were tried by the Sessions Judge in May last and acquitted for want of evidence. It now appears that these men were innocent, and that both the dacoities were committed by the same gang, and that in them are implicated three village chokidars and a constable named Rahim Buksh, who was in charge of the thana in which both dacoities occurred, and who took a prominent part in the former investigations. Fifteen persons, including one chowkidar and the constable, are in custody, but two of the chowkidars have armed themselves and fled, with several other members of the gang, into the Chandora forest on the borders of Duttiah, where they are now in hiding.

THE *Statesman*, like the *Indian Daily News*, cordially approves of the vote of the Bombay Corporation allowing Dr. Weir to serve on the Government Committee on hospitals for infectious diseases. Our contemporary says:—In their unquestionably laudable determination not to be sat upon by the local Government, the Municipal Commissioners of Bombay, or, at least, a considerable phalanx of them, seem to be in some danger of subordinating public considerations to the mere desire to score a triumph. Something of this spirit appears to us to have animated the minority, at their meeting last Thursday, in supporting Dr. Blaney's Resolution to decline to accede to the request of the Government. That, Government should have decided to appoint a Committee to enquire into the question of what might be reasonably considered "adequate" measures of prevention, was, in itself, in a certain sense a concession. At all events it was indicative of a disinclination to carry matters with a high hand and coerce the Corporation without clear proof of their failure, based upon full and impartial investigation. That it should further have invited the Corporation to send one of its own trusted officers to serve on the Committee, would, one might have thought, have been regarded as showing that it wished to give them every opportunity of putting their views before it in the most effective way. The Corporation, we think, are to be congratulated on the result of the voting. It would not only have been discreditably churlish, but would have implied unjustifiable mistrust of the honesty of the Government, to have accepted Dr. Blaney's Resolution; whereas the amendment carried fully safeguards the Corporation against finding themselves committed on the question of liability. The idea of the Corporation that the Government designed to steal a march on them, seems to credit it with a doubt as to its powers in the matter which it probably does not entertain.

"Go to the chemist's, and you will get it pure," is a common piece of advice to those who are about to buy something which stands on the border line between a drug and an article at the grocer's or the oilman's. It seems, however, from Mr. Maben's paper on the subject of what he calls "Pharmaceutical ethics," that this precaution will not always avail. With the laudable object of arousing the consciences of his brother pharmacists on this point, Mr. Maben points out that there is a commercial standard and a British Pharmacopœia standard of purity and strength, and that it too often happens that chemists supply the former in the place of the latter. Thus, when "acetic acid" is asked for it is not in one case out of six that the "B.P." article is forthcoming. Out of twelve samples of such acid supplied to him from time to time only one proved to be of the strength that a chemist is supposed to sell. As to "vinegar," in the chemists sense, it does not seem to exist. Of four samples not one was found to be of the Pharmacopeia standard; two of them were simply diluted acetic acid, "and weak at that," If such a simple inexpensive article is thus diluted, "what," Mr. Maben pertinently asks, "will be the condition of many more important drugs?" Some chemists it appears, put forth the weak excuse that the Pharmacopeia standards are only to be expected in making up prescriptions, and may be dispensed with in articles simply sold over the counter. Mr. Maben, however, insists that when chemists are asked for drugs by names known to the Pharmacopeia they should be supplied of official strength. When, as often happens in country towns and villages, the chemist is also a grocer or oilman, he must of course be allowed to sell "commercial" vinegar to those who want it; but in that case "The Pharmaceutical Journal" suggests that he should separate the grocery and oil from the chemical departments, and be sure that his customer knows what he is buying.

DARING DACOITY AND WRECK OF A TRAIN.

A PASSENGER in No. 6 Mail train of Monday, the 28th ultimo, has forwarded to the *Madras Mail* the following particulars regarding the daring dacoity on the S. I. Railway already briefly referred to in our columns. The dacoity, he says, was committed at 240 miles 6 telegraph posts from Madras. This place is about 2 miles east of Tiruverambur Railway Station, and is between that station and Budalur Station. Tiruverambur is 6¼ miles (east) from Trichinopoly Junction and the outrage was perpetrated at a distance of eight miles from Trichinopoly Cantonment, in which two regiments of Native Infantry (*viz.* 1st Pioneers and 3rd P. L. I.) are stationed. The night was intensely dark, and the darkness seemed the greater from occasional flashes of vivid lighting. There were terrific crashes of thunder and rain was falling in torrents when he realised that the train had come to a stand still. His carriage was so far from the engine that it was only slightly derailed, and that without a serious shock. At first he heard a great shouting, and imagined that a carriage had been struck by lightning. A shower of stones soon undeceived him, for a large gang of dacoits had prepared beforehand piles of stones by the side of the line with which to assail the railway servants and passengers—the engine especially shows marks of the way in which this battering went on. It appears that two rails on one side and one rail on the other side of the permanent way had been removed by the dacoits before the arrival of the train. Other trains shortly before this had been allowed to pass in safety, but the mail they attacked because they knew it contained station remittances which were going to the Government Treasury at Trichinopoly. The dacoits must have carried off from the guard's van, in which the money lay in bags, the bags being in boxes, somewhere about Rs. 10,000. Fortunately the engine, though derailed, was arrested by the ballast after running some yards without toppling over or sustaining much damage. Next to the engine and tender came the guard's van. The framework and wheels were caught by the parapet of a bridge over a waterway, now dry, but the superst

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Dr. Domingos Freire has lately extended his practice of inoculating against yellow fever by the attenuated lymph of *Micrococcus amoril*, or micro-organism of the disease. In general he employs cultures of the fourth or fifth generation, and finds them give a sufficient reaction, but the more virulent the lymph the more intense is the effect observed. During the epidemic of yellow fever at Rio Janeiro in 1888-89, which was of exceptional violence, he used cultures of the second and third generations, in order to offer a proportional resistance to the energy of fever on the part of those inoculated. Although on this occasion he only injected quantities equivalent to three-tenths or four-tenths of a cubic centimetre of the lymph or culture liquid it gave rise to actions so strong that several doctors mistook them for the actual fever itself. Still there were no accidents; and at the end of 48 hours the symptoms disappeared of themselves without the help of medicines.

From 1883 to 1890, Dr. Freire made 10,881 vaccinations 418 the first year; 3051 the next; and 3,473 3576, 363 in the subsequent years. In 1889-90 the small number of cases (363) was due to the mildness of the epidemic since, as Dr. Freire remarks, "people only seek to shun evil influences under the impulse of fear." The mortality among those who were inoculated, but continued to live in the infected districts and were attacked later on by the fever was only 0·4 per cent, whereas the mortality among those who were not inoculated was from 30 to 40 per cent.

These vaccinations have been made gratuitously by Dr. Freire, not only in Rio but in Santos Campinas, and other towns where the fever was raging. It is satisfactory to learn that the Government of the United States of Brazil has decreed the foundation of an institute for the preparation of the attenuated virus of the disease and the study of infectious maladies in general. Dr. Freire has been nominated the director.

De la Rive in 1830 pointed out that chemically pure zinc is nearly insoluble in dilute sulphuric acid, although, as is well known, "scrap," or impure zinc, readily dissolves in it, with evolution of hydrogen. A German chemist, Dr. Weeren, has recently investigated the matter, and he finds that chemically pure zinc, and many other pure metals, are only slightly soluble in dilute acid, because at the moment of their introduction into the acid they become surrounded with an atmosphere of condensed hydrogen, which protects the metal from further attack. When impurities exist in the metal, this couch of gas is absent.

A curious experiment has been made by M. Hurmuzescu and communicated to the Academie des Sciences, Paris. A fine wire was stretched between two supports under a certain tension and a continuous current of electricity sent through it. The wire was found to vibrate under the passage of the current. At first the vibrations were feeble, but reached a maximum, and continued so until the current was cut off, when they gradually ceased. The author accounts for the effect by the exchange of heat between the wire and the air, which makes the arrangement a veritable heat motor; but it is questionable whether this is the sole reason. Until the matter has been further investigated we have no right to assume that it is, since the nature of the current is a mystery.

There is now at the Jardin d'Acclimatation of Paris an ethnographical exhibition of much interest. It is a caravan of Egyptians, comprising 120 persons, men, women, and children, who represent the various races of the Nile. There are Beduins, Fellahs, Berbers, and Soushelis, with desert horses, dromedaries, white asses of Mecca, buffaloes, goats, dogs, and sheep. A large pavilion has been erected in which the characteristic games, dances, and other sports of the native are held; and in the adjoining "Egyptian village" may be seen artificers at work, such as ivory carvers, turners, and so on. There are also several shops for the sale of goods, and the indispensable coffee-house where *cafe maure* or coffee prepared in the Moorish fashion can be had.

American men of business have on several occasions lately shown a praiseworthy willingness to make a little sacrifice at the call of science. The latest of these is the preservation of certain remarkable glacial grooves in the limestone of Keeley's Island, Lake Erie, which is being quarried by the Keely Island Lime and Transport Company. The company, at the request of some geologists, have, by deed of gift, presented to the Western Reserve Historical Society of Cleveland, a portion of the rock, 100ft. long by 50ft. wide, containing on its upper surface a groove made by glaciers, 33ft. wide and 15ft. deep. The bottom of the grove is so deeply scored that it looks like a pile of Grecian columns. As the rock is now being quarried all round, the gift will ultimately take the form of a pedestal of the rock 30ft. high, which will remain as a monument to the energy of ice action in the past, as well as the liberality of an American trading company.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, M. Paquelin exhibited a new blow-pipe of a single tube, connected by an indiarubber tube with a carburator. A cylinder of wire-gauze prevents the flame from reaching the carburator. The air of a bellows, regulated by stop-cock, feeds the flame, part of it going through the carburator, which contains a mineral essence. The maximum heat of the flame is obtained when it is of an indigo blue colour, showing a complete combustion of the carbon, and its temperature is then sufficient to fuse platinum, that is to say, 1,800 deg. centigrade.

The phenomenon of the "green ray," or flash of green light seen when the sun's upper limb rises from or sinks behind the sea horizon, has been lately observed by Mr. C. Mostyn in the Southern Ocean. He says it is best seen at sunrise, because the eye is not fatigued with watching the glowing disc of the sun, as it is likely to be at sunset. On one occasion, while running before a heavy sea, he observed the ray three times in as many seconds, as the ship rose and fell on the waves. The best displays took place when the refraction of the horizon appeared to lengthen the sun vertically.

Professor Bruylants, of the University of Louvain, is credited with a curious little experiment. He writes a word with a pencil on a sheet of paper resting on several other sheets, from which he draws one bearing no trace of the pencil marks. On exposing it, however, over a heated capsule containing iodine, for a few minutes, the paper is seen to grow yellowish and the letters of the word stand out of a violet-brown colour. On moistening the paper the letters appear as violet on a blue ground.

M. Leconte, who gives an account of this experiment, says that it will also reveal the words effaced from paper by a correspondent. Professor Bruylants explains it on the ground that paper contains starch, and under the influence of moisture and pressure forms a slight quantity of hydramide, a substance analogous to hydrated starch, which forms at a temperature of 60 deg. C. The iodine colours the starch blue. In writing, the pressure of the pencil forces the water from the fibres of the paper, and a little hydramide is formed which is coloured by the iodine more deeply than the rest of the paper.

The experiment originated in the observation that dry paper exposed to iodine vapour takes a different tint from that which has been moistened. The latter turns violet, the former becomes brownish or yellow. If the paper is caused to imbibe water the moister parts become of an intense blue, and the drier parts a paler blue. Ordinary letter paper gives good results; but it is best to write on a hard desk, preferably a plate of glass. The process also gives a sympathetic writing by merely tracing the characters in water on sized satin paper. Sulphurous acid gas causes the revived letters to vanish again, and they can be brought out a second time if the paper has not been moistened.

The secret of the vanishing lady trick has been divulged in a French scientific journal. Most people believed that the figure disappeared by a trap in the stage, but the "blind" of spreading a newspaper on the floor was not so easily explained. It turns out that the newspaper is really a sheet of india-rubber painted over, and has a slit in it by which the subject escapes. As for the silk shawl which, in the more recent exhibitions of the trick, appears to vanish with the lady, it is simply whisked off the stage by an invisible wire too quickly to be seen.

At a meeting of the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria, Australia, a few weeks ago, Messrs. Luehman and French read a paper on a new species of kangaroo, which climbs trees. It was discovered in Northern Queensland, and has been called the *Dendrolagus Muelleri*. It is about 2ft. long in body and has a tail of the same length. Its fore legs are not so disproportioned to its hind legs as those of the ordinary kangaroo or wallaby, and its toes are strong and curving, so that it may ascend both straight and tall trees in order to feed upon the leaves. The authors' specimen was obtained on a tree about 90ft. above the ground.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 3RD OF OCTOBER, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·909	S E	5	87·1	73·1	84	...	29·63	+3·46
Agra	29·963	S E	5	85·6	73·0	86	..	29·63	+1·49
Cawnpore	29·914	S W	3	78·1	71·1	97	..	40·67	...
Allahabad	29·982	N N E	3	84·6	74·6	91	1·47	46·59	+14·48
Jhansi	29·887	S W	2	86·4	72·7	87	..	38·50	+1·57
Jacobabad	29·739	N N W	4	103·9	68·8	33	...	0·46	−2·43
Karachi	29·900	W	17	82·0	75·9	87	..	9·21	−6·10
Ajmere	29·932	W	1	96·8	70·1	66	..	6·31	−14·46
Deesa	29·924	W S W	11	95·3	71·8	72	..	12·56	−12·24
Rajkote	29·959	W	9	91·9	69·8	76	...	25·70	−3·56
Veraval	29·964	Calm.	4	86·3	73·3	85	..	24·04	...
Nëemuch	29·939	W S W	11	87·3	70·6	80	...	29·17	−9·98
Indore	29·935	W	3	93·6	69·1	55	0·29	27·82	−9·15
Saugor	29·926	N W	3	86·8	71·6	86	...	63·23	+23·68
Jubbulpur	29·941	W S W	1	84·4	71·6	88	..	73·93	+20·59
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandwa	29·957	N W	2	87·2	72·2	88	..	31·62	+1·39
Raipur	29·913	W S W	8	87·3	74·8	84	0·18	53·51	+5·18
Nagpoor	29·941	Calm.	2	86·8	73·4	83	0·25	50·33	+6·00
Amraoti	29·955	W	4	87·3	71·9	88	..	36·88	+5·60
Akola	29·967	N W	5	89·1	69·4	86	..	29·58	−1·97
Surat	30·015	S W	L	89·0	72·1	92	...	63·67	+22·21
Malegaon	30·008	W S W	4	92·8	63·9	77	0·06	13·73	−8·34
Bombay	29·993	E N E	9	86·6	77·0	87	..	75·94	+1·86
Poona (Yeraoda)	30·008	Calm.	7	92·1 90·2	69·0	93	..	13·30	−7·42
Sholapore	29·980	N N W	6	85·4	70·0	84	1·48	18·98	−9·03
Ratnagiri	29·977	N	8	85·8	73·4	87	..	97·41	+7·21
Belgaum	29·983	W	1	...	67·2	90	0·06	34·09	−2·07
Goa	29·965	Calm.	5	86·1	76·4	91	..	57·75	...
Karwar	29·970	W	2	85·2	73·3	90	..	72·91	−41·87
Mangalore	29·979	Calm.	2	85·3	76·4	87	..	81·25	−25·49
Calicut	29·945	Calm.	5	87·8	75·6	83	..	72·24	−13·53
Cochin	29·993	N E	4	88·8	75·6	79	..	58·10	−19·48
Bangalore	30·044	N	2	84·2	64·9	79	0·61	16·26	−3·13
Secunderabad	29·963	Calm.	3	90·6 92·7	72·9	81	0·02	14·43	−10·43
Masulipatm.	29·966	Calm.	3	94·0	77·5	92	0·01	21·36	−2·50
Bellary	29·933	Calm.	3	93·1	73·3	83	..	4·69	−5·85
Cuddapah	29·983	W	7	95·2	74·8	71	0·03	13·35	−4·39
Madras	29·942	W N W	7	95·4	80·1	87	..	6·15	−10·58
Coimbatore	29·996	S E	2	...	71·8	95	0·10	2·76	−2·73
Trichinopely	29·967	W S W	4	92·0	75·4	82	..	11·91	+0·43
Negapatam	29·939	W	2	91·5	76·2	86	0·06	2·27	−9·11
Colombo, (2nd Oct.)	30·013	S	7	84·0	74·0	72	0·34	20·91	−3·71

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H=0·00 (96·07); E. G. H.=0·00 (80·93); G. T. H.=0·00 (79·77); C. P.=0·00 (75·94).
In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of an unimportant local rise at Delhi and Coimbatore, the barometer has fallen everywhere. The fall has been brisk at Karachi and Bellary and moderate to slight in other places. Readings are very low in the Indus Valley and very high in Mysore. Pressure is nearly uniform in almost all districts except Sind where the isobars indicate the existence of a depression to the westwards of Jacobabad. The barometer reads below the normal in Sind and at Calicut and above it elsewhere. Winds are south-easterly at Coimbatore, Delhi and Agra and north-easterly at Bombay and Cochin. Elsewhere they are south-westerly to north-westerly. The force has been fresh at Karachi and generally light in other places. This morning, a wind velocity of 16 miles an hour is reported from Raipur, 14 from Ajmere and 12 from Karachi and Rajkot. The Maximum temperature is 7° to 9° in defect of the average in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Madras, and 3° to 5° in excess at Ajmere, Sholapur, Belgaum, Cochin and Bellary, but the variations elsewhere are generally small. The highest maximum was 104° at Jacobabad. The night temperature is fairly normal everywhere except at Ajmere and Madras where it is from 4° to 8° above the mean. The lowest temperature registered last night was 65° at Banglore. Humidity changes are generally small and the skies are densely clouded in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and also at Sholapur, Belgaum and Cawnpore. Moderately heavy rain has fallen at Sholapur (1·48") and Allahabad (1·47"), while at Raipur, Nagpur, Belgaum, Indore, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Cuddaph, Coimbatore, Secunderabad, Malegaon and Negapatam there have been light to moderate showers. Pressure is nearly uniform over the greater part of the country: hence a continuation of fine whether is likely except to the south of Lat. 18° where conditions are still favourable for local and scattered showers. The weather over Sind also is still disturbed.

P. S.—A Special telegram from Hubli states as follows:—"Rain amounting to 0·70" has fallen here to-day and there is every appearance of a continued fall. Rain general over district.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 3.

The barometer has risen quicky to rapidly in the Punjab and slowly in Allahabad and the Benares neighbourhood. Elsewhere pressure has given way. Distribution is similar to that recorded yesterday; low pressure being reported from the Western Punjab, from North-West-Provinces and Behar and high pressures from Burma east of the bay and west of the Peninsula. Winds are cyclonic in the neighbourhood. Two low pressure areas are variable over the peninsula and Burma. The force is fresh at the head of the bay and Sind coast. The mean temperature is low in most provinces. Rain has fallen generally east of the North-West-Provinces, Behar, the North Bengal, Assam, elsewhere scattered showers are reported except in Sind where there has been no rain.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th September, as compared with the statement of the 22nd September:—

Liabilities.	September 22. Rs. A. P.	September 29. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000 0 0	47,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,09,60,085 3 11	2,07,10,080 0 10
Other Deposits, &c.	6,24,35,197 2 6	6,16,82,835 7 5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,63,153 1 6	10,36,639 8 2
Sundries	28,89,671 10 5	29,03,961 7 2
	Rs. 11,16,48,107 2 4	11,10,83,516 7 7
Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,38,81,570 3 0	1,37,56,516 0 0
Other authorized Invtmts.	77,52,153 4 0	77,30,523 4 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	76,41,062 6 4	82,21,812 9 2
Credits on do.	52,50,926 6 11	54,11,218 7 11
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,00,48,922 12 5	2,07,55,585 3 1
Balances with other Banks	7,24,096 13 11	8,28,150 10 0
Bullion	10,42,707 14 1	10,41,458 0 1
Dead Stock	12,10,775 15 3	12,10,861 15 0
Stamps	10,351 10 0	10,321 0 0
Sundries	22,37,159 7 11	22,08,329 10 8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,85,36,006 9 8	2,75,15,069 15 3
Do. at Branches	12,22,52,358 5 10	2,33,93,324 13 5
	Rs. 11,16,48,107 2 4	11,10,83,516 7 7

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 29th September, 1891:—

Liabilities.	Rs.
Treasury Balance at Head Office	4,80,343 Inc.
Do. at Branches	7,30,553 Dec.
Other Deposits	7,52,362 do.
Post Bills	4,33,436 Inc.
Assets.	
Bank's Investments	11,46,955 Dec.
Loans	5,80,731 Inc.
Accounts of Credit	1,60,392 do.
Mercantile Bills	7,06,962 do.
Cash at Head Office	10,20,837 Dec.
Do. at Branches	1,41,957 Inc.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 26th September, 1891.)

Description	1891.	1890.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	24,937	25,462	..	525	44,204	..
Parcels, &c.	23,816	21,500	7,316	..	1,12,536	..
Goods						
Other earnings	5,101	3,251	1,850	..	14,879	..
Weekly total	53,854	50,213	3,641	..	..	..
Aggregate	7,57,341	5,36,222	..	..	1,71,619	..

NOTICES.

HAMILTON & CO.,
ART JEWELLERS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

245 G.
The Lucky New Moon Brooch, Set Diamonds, Rs. 500 Cash. Set Pearls, Rs. 78 Cash.

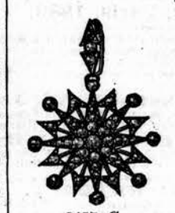
2452 G.
Gold and Pearl Brooch,
Rs. 40 Cash.

2453 G.
Gold and Pearl B-ooch,
Rs. 56 Cash.

2454 G.
Gold and Pearl Leaf Brooch,
Rs. 28 Cash.

2455 G.
Gold and Pearl Brooch,
Rs. 27 Cash.

PLAIN
GOLD "VICTORIA"
BANGLE,
Rs. 96 Cash.
2456 G.



2457 G.
Gold and Pearl Combination Brooch and Pendant,
Rs. 54 Cash.

2458 G.
Diamond Combination Brooch and Pendant,
Rs. 400 Cash.

2459 G.
Handsome Diamond Swallow Brooch, forming Hair Ornament,
Rs. 630 Cash.

HAMILTON & CO.,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

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SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—'One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated.'

A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

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GELLE FRERES, PARIS.
Eau de Cologne "Regina,"
Eau de Lavande "Regina"
Regina Bouquet
Paris-Caprice
"Mikado"

Assorted Perfumes.
Glycerine Tooth-Paste.

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SAUCE.
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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
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MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
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COMPARE OUR PRICES WITH THOSE CHARGED IN INDIA.
Prices include guaranteed safe and free delivery to any part of India or Burmah.
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No. 982.—Solid Gold Gents' Signet Ring, 15-carat, with two initials engraved on Stone for Seal, £2 7s. 6d. Crests or Monograms, 7s. 6d. extra.
No. 52.—Diamond Ring, Gents', single Stone, set in 18-carat Gold, splendid value, £1 14s. to £5.
No. 60.—Diamond Ring, Ladies', 5 Stones set in 18-carat Gold. Wonderful value, £2 5s., £4 10s. and £5 10s.

No. 1,124.—Gold Keeper Ring, 18-carat, £1 13s., Basket pattern.
9-carat Gold Links, 20s. per Double Pair. 15-carat Gold Links, £1 14s. per Double Pair.
No. 991—Two fine Rubies, one real Diamond, set in 18-carat Gold, £3 5s.

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Silver Keyless Lever Watch, unbreakable Crystal Glass, extra Jewelled and Patent Lever Escapement, Gents' size, £2 12s. 6d.
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Ladies', 5s. 3d.; Gents', Fancy Patterns, 6s.
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MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.

Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

The Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.

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The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets, and convalescence.

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NOTICES.

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CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."
"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888.
Dear, Sirs,—Th rough the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours, "ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Countie Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottles ITH W OUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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The New Fruit.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.
WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.
Opinions of the Medical Press. "We have prescribed it in cases of Chronic Constipation, and have found them to effect their purpose most satisfactorily."—*The Lancet*, Oct. 27th, 1888.

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Not only acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties it gives tone and energy to the muscular coats of the stomach, gradually restoring to nature its long lost power. The New Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions, &c.
Such diseases as Biliousness, Bad Breath, Congested Liver, Dizziness, Flatulence, Piles, Indigestion, Headache, Lowness of Spirits, Neuralgia, &c., are well known to emanate from Constipation.

Sandell's Antiseptic Sublimate
PELLOID
Registered Trade Mark.
The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Disinfectant brought before the public. The tubes can be carried in the pocket, and one Pelloid dissolved in a quart of water makes a most efficient Disinfectant, free from any smell.

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SANDELL'S HAIR RESTORER.
T. O. SANDELL has at last discovered a Hair Restorer that is free from sediment, and quite harmless, which will Restore Grey Hair to its original colour, and cause New Hair to grow on bald spots, if the hair glands are not decayed and gone.
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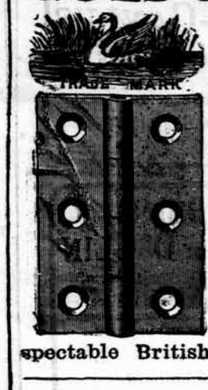

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Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

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A soothing and emollient milk for the face, and is most cooling to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion.

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WHITE ROSE
The original and only genuine. Renowned throughout the world as the most exquisite Perfume. Avoid Imitations.
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FRANGIPANNE | STEPHANOTIS
ESS. BOUQUET | JOCKEY CLUB
and other well known Perfumes are superior to all others for their strength and natural fragrance.
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A most agreeable food and of easy digestion

Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning Facilitates dentition. Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

NERVOUS MALADIES

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FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide *of Potassium*

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Capsules of Dr CLIN

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Poorness of Blood, Debility

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Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.

no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

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Mathey-Caylus' Injection has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.

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CELEBRATED

SYRUP & PASTE

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Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecin

VERY EFFICACIOUS

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BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all **Affections** of the **respiratory organs.**

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DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES are cut on approved Scientific principles at right angles to the axis of the crystal. In *Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles* it is not only the Pebbles which are perfect, special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

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We have also a large supply of ordinary glass Spectacles from Rs. 3 a pair.

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TURNPIN SPECTACLES.

These are made specially for gentlemen; the extra branch to turn down behind the ears, making them firmer on the face than the single temples, but ladies cannot wear them with any comfort on account of their catching the hair.

Gold, Rs. 60; Silver, Rs. 28; Steel, Rs. 16.

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These are intended specially for ladies, and can be removed easily without catching the hair. The illustration represents a pair for hypermetropia, but by placing the bridge a little lower and slightly altering the plane of the lenses, they are equally suitable for myopia.

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This form is recommended for near-sighted gentlemen when glasses require to be used constantly. Though very light, they are firm on the face.

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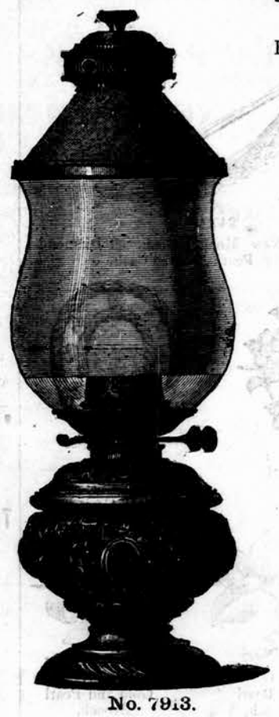

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